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O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 21 063 號叁拾陸百玖仟壹萬式第 日叁廿月拾辰戊 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1928. 式拜禮 日肆月貳拾年八廿百九仟壹萬 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	O				E				O				E			
	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 14 NOON	No. 6 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.	
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.06	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.35	2.53	2.45	4.30	5.40	7.36		
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.49				9.25	10.08	12.13	1.23	—	2.41	—	4.38	5.48	7.44		
Shatin Dep.	7.01				9.38	10.20	12.30	1.33	—	2.53	—	4.50	6.00	7.56		
Tai Po Dep.	7.15				9.53	10.35	12.43	1.48	—	3.06	—	5.04	6.13	8.09		
Tai Po																
Ma On Shan Dep.	7.20				9.18	10.37	12.47	1.52	—	3.10	—	5.05	6.17	8.13		
Ma On Shan Dep.	7.30				10.10	10.47	12.57	2.02	—	3.20	—	5.18	6.27	8.19		
Sheng Kwan Dep.	7.35		9.07	9.45	10.15	10.59	1.02	2.07	—	3.25	3.24	5.23	6.33	8.27		
Sham Chun Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.05	3.31	3.50	5.59	6.58	8.33		
Chong Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	5.48	—	—	6.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

XMAS & NEW YEAR HAMPERS

We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates—

No. 1 HAMPER—\$38.

- 1 Qt. Meot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne.
- 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port.
- 1 Pt. D.O.M.
- 1 Qt. St. Julien Claret.
- 1 Qt. Blackberry Brandy.
- 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal.
- 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.
- 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
- 1 Qt. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.
- 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's.
- 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- 1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne.
- 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port.
- 1 Pt. D.O.M.
- 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
- 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
- 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
- 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.
- 1 Qt. Vino de Pato Sherry.
- 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.
- 2 Qts. Madoe Claret.
- 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

- 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
- 1 Qt. Engstrand's XXX Brandy.
- 1 Pt. D.O.M.
- 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry.
- 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port.
- 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
- 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.
- 2 Qts. Madoe Claret.
- 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.

Other Hampers made up to suit Customer's requirements.

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HONG KONG.

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The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

When Baby is 6 months old

or when he cuts his first tooth, add a little Glaxo Malted Food to his Glaxo. This will provide the best means of securing Baby, gradually and naturally to taking more solid food. Obtain a little where you buy Glaxo.

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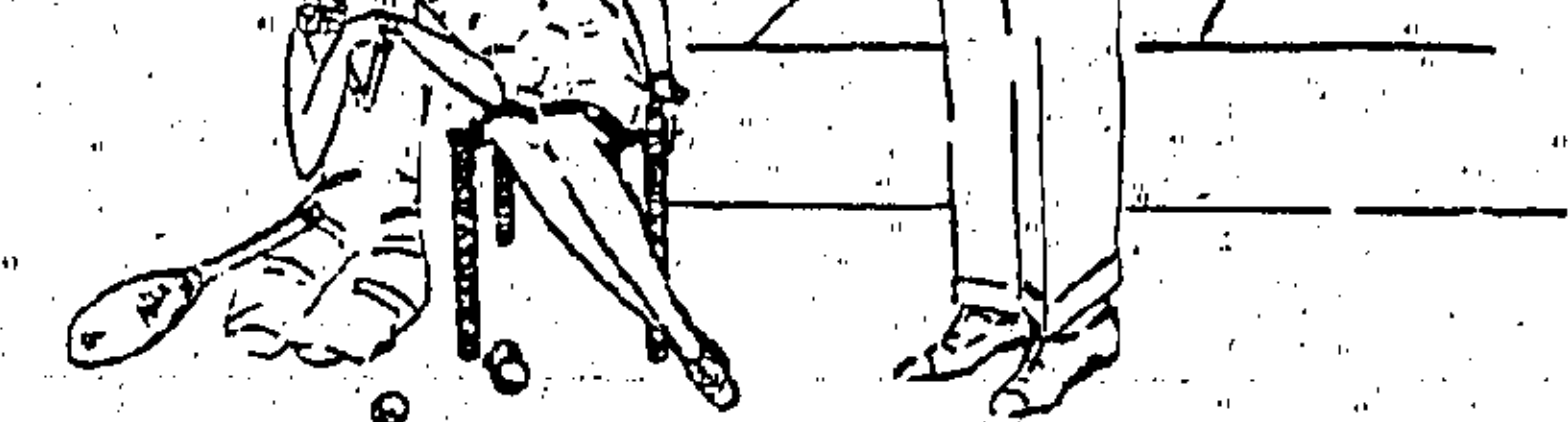


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it cheers & invigorates



ASAHI



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HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1928.

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"Felix."

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HONG KONG.

TEL. C. 6294

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Business done in Hong Kong yesterday in rice, sugar and other foodstuffs, included the following transactions:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Lion White Long Rice, 1,649 bags	\$7.28
Red Lion White Long Rice, 650 bags	7.19
White Long Rice, 2,089 bags	6.93
Red Double Sword, White Long Rice, 368 bags	7.21
Red Seal No. 2 White Rice, 300 bags	5.65
Red Pearl White Rice, 700 bags	8.83
Red Pearl White Brewer Rice, 1,238 bags	6.71
Black Seal No. 4 New White Rice, 100 bags	5.82
Black Seal No. 1 Old White Rice, 355 bags	5.53
Red Seal No. 1 White Brewer Rice, 62 bags	6.60
Red Seal No. 1 Glutinous Rice, 100 bags	7.97
Green Seal White Glutinous Rice, 132 bags	6.60
Red Seal White Broken Rice, 400 bags	6.60
No. 1 White Glutinous Brewer Rice, 44 bags	6.50
Blue Seal No. 1 White Broken Rice, 150 bags	6.74
Blue Seal No. 2 White Broken Rice, 91 bags	6.48
Blue Seal No. 3 White Rice, 38 bags	7.10
Green Seal White Broken Rice, 134 bags	7.33
Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 24 Canoe powdered sugar, 300 bags	\$7.23
Miscellaneous.	
New White Grapes, 20 cases at \$38.00 a case	
Pak Hop (Fruit), 20 cases at \$46.00 per case	
Black Beans, 150 bags at \$7.00 per bag	
Lotus Seeds, 40 bags at \$60.00 per picul.	

HONG KONG RATTAN TRADE.

Hong Kong dealers have received many orders from Japan for rattan, and large supplies have been shipped. Last month, a total of 80,000 piculs were exported and owing to this local prices have risen a little. Yesterday's closing quotations for rattan were as follows:—

	Per Picul.
Best Chosen	\$16.50
Middle Chosen	15.00
Third Chosen	13.00
Fourth Chosen	12.00
Fifth Chosen	10.00

Flour.	Per Bag.
Sailing Vessel	\$4.10
Silver Seal	4.20
Banana	4.15
Cheung Luk	4.15
Maize	3.95
Sword of Kwantai	4.35
Cannon	\$4.90
White Cabbage	4.43
Dalton	4.50
Dog's Head	4.60

CANTON KEROSENE OIL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Per Case.
New Star	\$7.80
New Balance	7.50
New Hang Fuk	7.30
New Eagle Brand	7.25
New Sheung Hee	7.30
New Day Break	7.30

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Water Works	\$3.50
Electric Power Co.	5.00
Canton-Hankow Railways	0.49
The Sun Co.	84.00
Sincere Co.	9.20
Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.	4.00
Canton Tramways	1.80
China Merchant's Navigation	8.40
Central Bank	4.60

CANTON RICE MARKET.

Yesterday's quotations in Canton rice were as follows:—

Native Rice.	Per picul.
Chai Mi White Rice	\$11.10
See Mui White Rice	10.70
West River Rice	10.40
Annam Rice.	
Green Double Arrow White Rice	\$0.70
Red Seal White Long Rice	0.73
Green Flower Rice	0.93
Red Seal White Broken Rice	6.73
Green O Rice	9.90
Red O White Rice	9.80
Siam Rice.	
Green Seal Siam Brewer White Rice	\$6.60
Red Pearl Siam Brewer White Rice	7.90
Green Seal Siam Brewer Rice	6.58
Black Seal Siam White Long Rice	9.73
Green Seal Siam White Rice	9.13
Red Dragon Siam White Rice	9.73
Green Seal White Siam Rice	9.60

CANTON COTTON YARN REPORTS.

CANTON, Dec. 3rd.

The cotton yarn dealers received a telegram from Shanghai, to-day stating that the cotton yarn prices had gone up to 5 taels a bale for fine yarn, while the others quotations were unchanged. Business was dull. The dealers, after receiving this telegram, had called a meeting and increased the fine yarn quotations by \$4.00 a bale.

The closing quotations for cotton yarn in yesterday Canton market are as follows:—

No. 45 Five Sons	\$352
Fu Hi	520
Butterfly	524
No. 35 Pine Deer	459
Po Tap	444
Tin Koon	446
Double Horse	438
No. 20 Golden City	329
Globe	327
Ho. Chao	336
Fui Sing	268
Double Horse	269
Tram-car	315
Shepherd	313
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	975
Golden City	968
Peacock	271
No. 6 Lion	236
Lion No. 2	193
Hut Haw	232

ELECTRICAL COMPANIES' FUSION.

"We wish it to be realised that the fusion will undoubtedly be for the benefit of the customer and the public generally," stated Mr. S. Ferguson, of Ferguson-Pallin, Limited, Manchester, when interviewed in London by a representative of the Press Association regarding the amalgamation of his company with the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Manchester, the British Thomson-Houston Company, Rugby, and the Edison-Swan Electric Company, London. "We shall still preserve our separate identity and goodwill, and, so far as purchasers are concerned, there will be no change at all."

"We have quadrupled the size of our works in anticipation of a big development in the electrical industry and have received a large number of contracts."

"We shall collaborate on all sides," added Mr. Ferguson, "particularly on research and development, which will result in an improvement in the product. My company have designed a distinct line of switchgear which was introduced about seven years ago and is rapidly increasing in popularity, both at home and abroad. Development on these lines will be continued to the full."

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 2nd.

Paris	124.10
New York	4.85 3/32
Brussels	34.89
Geneva	25.18
Amsterdam	12.07 1/2
Milan	92.60
Berlin	20.35
Stockholm	15.15
Copenhagen	15.19
Oslo	34.50
Vienna	163 1/2
Prague	192 1/2
Helsingfors	30.04
Madrid	108 1/2
Lisbon	270 1/2
Algeria	80 1/2
Bucharest	5.29 3/32
Rio	47.7 1/8
Buenos Aires	1.8 1/32
Bombay	1/10 1/16
Yokohama	2/7 1/2
Shanghai	2/7 1/2
Hong Kong	23 9/10
Silver (spot)	50 1/2
Silver (forward)	50 1/2

INDIA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

BRITISH COMPETITION.

LONDON, Nov. 15th.

Addressing the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, to-day Mr. Bhungara, President of the Indian Textile Association, said it was no longer true that India was a country that spun coarse cotton.

He declared that while Indian mill owners always talked of Japanese competition, the idea uppermost in their minds was the competition of Lancashire. Mr. Bhungara said these mill-owners thought that if they could make Japan the scape-goat, they might be able to persuade Lancashire to sleep, while they agitated for more formidable import duties.

A Bombay message states that allegations of unfair Japanese competition against the cotton mills of Bombay were made in the course of the mill strike inquiry.

Mr. Sasagura, the spokesman of the Japanese mill-owners in Bombay, denied that Japanese mills received a Government subsidy, or worked longer than eight and a half hours a day. The treatment of labour in Japan was not so inhuman as it was in India, said Mr. Sasagura. He added that his firm bought a mill in Bombay to show how Japanese working methods could improve efficiency.

Japanese women, he said, started working in the mills at the age of 17, and remained working until they were 21, in order to save money for their marriage.

NEW YORK SILK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 22nd.

There was moderate trading in the silk market to-day with large factors in both the buying and selling sides active. Brokers usually act for the Elbogen interests were moderate buyers. Elbogen was selling March and May deliveries and Daughters interests were buying. The Levant interests bought and sold for June delivery, while Elbogen also was a buyer for these months. Sales were 50 lots of 443 bales. To-day's quotations:—

	Open	Close
November	5.09	5.09
December	5.08	5.08
January	5.08	5.08
February	5.08	5.08
March	5.06	5.04
April	5.06	5.05
May	5.06	5.04
June	5.06	5.04

RUSSIAN OIL EXPORTS.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The Soviet threatens to "crash the gates" of the world oil market during the coming twelve months—the Russian fiscal year begins on October 1st—as a result of the increased production, and more particularly of the enormously improved methods and handling facilities.

Amid the difficulties, in some cases approaching chaos, that accompany the building of the Socialist system of business, the Soviet oil industry stands out successful, and strangely enough, it is a triumph of individualism. Two men, Seretorowski now in charge of the Soviet gold production, and the Ackerman, still President of the Russian oil industry, and enabled it to compete with foreign giants such as the Standard, Shell, and Royal Dutch companies.

A new pipe line from Grosni to the Black Sea port of Tuapse is pumping crude oil to one of the most modern cracking plants in the world. According to American experts, Tuapse is about to become a model oil plant with refineries, tanks and loading facilities that will permit the delivery of high grade gasoline on tankers at a cost of eight cents per gallon.

By the end of November a new Khasuri Batoum pipe line was to be in operation, linking the rich new oil fields of the Baku region with the cracking plant at Batoum. The Soviet refineries employ the cracking process for barely 10 per cent. of their production. By the middle of next year half the plants will be using the latest American methods.

The total oil production for the coming year is estimated at 12,500,000 tons with an export total of 2,500,000, nearly three times the total of the best pre-war year, 1913. Despite opposition from the Anglo-Dutch group the Russians have formed profitable connection for the Near East trade with the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company. This year a really able man, Sokolnikoff, ex-Commissar of Finance, is in charge of the oil syndicate which handles all oil sales abroad and at home. He is planning to build up sales agencies abroad on the same lines as the Standard Company.

Finally the Soviet oil chiefs hold two other trump cards: undisputed monopoly of production and low costs, due to payments being made

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

DECEMBER 3rd, 1928.

S.K. Bank	\$1,325 buy.
Do.	2,134 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$234 nom.
Maritime Bank & S.S.	\$214 nom.
Do.	214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$214 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$214 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$380 buy.
Union Insurance	\$339 sell.
North China Ins.	\$160 buy.
Yongtze Insurance	\$160 nom.
China Underwriters	\$250 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$250 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$780 sell.
Douglases	\$381 nom.
H.K. Steamships	\$281 buy.
H.K. Tugs	\$140 sell.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$145 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$191 buy.
Shell Transport	\$191 nom.
W.M. Stevedores	\$234 nom.
Banque	\$234 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	75/ nom.
Langkai (combined)	\$11 nom.
Do. (single)	\$11 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$11 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$11 nom.
Ranb	\$11 nom.
Trunk Lines	\$11 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$37 nom.
China Provident	\$4.95 buy, \$10 nom.
Hongkong	\$11 nom.
New Engineering	\$11 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$11 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$11 nom.
Oriental Cottons	\$11 nom.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$11 nom.
H.K. Lands	\$11 nom.
Shanghai Lands	\$11 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$11 nom.
H.K. Realties	\$11 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$11 nom.
Peak Trans (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
Star Ferries	\$11 nom.
China Lights (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
Do. (1928 Issue)	\$11 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
Macao Electric	\$11 nom.
Telephones	\$11 nom.
Do. rights	\$11 nom.
China Buses	\$11 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$11 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	\$11 nom.
China Sugars	\$11 nom.
Malabar Sugars	\$11 nom.
Canton Ice	\$11 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$11 nom.
Do. (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
H.K. Paper (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
United Alabaster	\$11 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$11 nom.
Watsons	\$11 nom.
Der A Wings	\$11 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$11 nom.
Mackintosh	\$11 nom.
Sincere	\$11 nom.
Wm. Powell	\$11 nom.
H.K. Amusements	\$11 nom.
H.K. Constructions	\$11 nom.
B'qua. Indus. G. Bonds	\$11 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$11 nom.
buy—buyers; sell—sellers; as—sales; nom.—nominal.	

RED PATCHES ON CHILD'S FACE

Itched and Burned Terribly. Cuticura Heals.

"A few months ago my little girl's face broke out with red, rough patches. It itched and burned terribly. I could not keep her from scratching. Sometimes through the night she was very restless and scratched her face until it would bleed. It looked very badly and was always so red. The trouble went on for three or four weeks when I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It helped her so I purchased a cake of Soap and a box of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. A. Blackmore, 15, Alexandra Terr., Southfields, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Use Cuticura to heal skin troubles. Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request, from Dayton, Price & Company, Ltd., P. O. Box 650, Shanghai.

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Starring **WARNER BAXTER • VERA LEWIS**

ROLAND DRIFW. NICHOL MARSH

A vivid, impelling story—on the screen in all its romantic glory!

COMING TO THE

QUEEN'S

TO-MORROW TO SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.



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Insures the contents of your residence against Burglary, Housebreaking, Larceny Theft (excluding theft by servants), Earthquake, Typhoon, Flood, Burst Water Pipes, and/or Tanks, Riots and Civil Commotion and extends to cover temporary residence in any inhabited Dwelling House or Hotel in China. The cover may be extended to a country outside China by arrangement on application.

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TEL. No. 1738. 1A, CHATER ROAD.

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Are you making Plain cake?

Stir in a cupful of Sun-Maid Raisins
and watch the smiles growing.

Long experience and experiment
have perfected methods of growing
stalking and packing, until to-day

SUN-MAID RAISINS

are demanded by name, all over the
world for cooking and eating.

Buy a packet to-day
and see for yourself how delicious
these seedless raisins are.

Look always for the
Sun-Maid on the Red Box.

(A.P.7)

Comfortable Smoking
ARDATH 222
Oval Cigarettes

THE "ANKING'S" CAPTAIN.

TELLS STORY OF ATTACK ON BRIDGE.

CASE AGAINST ALLEGED PIRATE.

WATER POLICE SERGEANT'S SMART ARREST.

Events in the murderous piracy of the s.s. *Anking* on September 26th were described by Captain C. E. Plunkett-Cole at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon when the case against a Chinese who is alleged to be one of the pirate gang was resumed before Major C. Willson. The Master of the vessel was on the bridge with the Chief Officer when two armed men stealthily climbed the ladder to the bridge barefooted and fired at the two officers from behind before coming to grips. Mr. D. C. Jones (Chief Officer) was killed by the man who tackled him and the master himself was wounded in a struggle with his assailant.

Evidence was given by an officer on a Water Police launch of suspicious movements by a junk named *Lyemum* and the discovery of the defendant hidden in the hold. This chance discovery also brought to light a large amount of money and jewellery and the man was later identified by members of the pirate vessel.

Shots From Behind.

Captain Plunkett-Cole said that the vessel left Singapore on September 23rd with 1,400 passengers and cargo bound for Rangoon, Swatow and Amoy. All went well until 3.40 p.m. on the 26th when the ship was near Kulalan Island, when visibility not being good owing to rain squalls.

Witness was on the bridge with the Chief Officer discussing the position of the lights on the island and had just decided to alter the course when two revolver shots were fired from behind by two barefooted men who immediately after closed with the two officers. The Captain rolled down the ladder with his assailant on top of him and he felt a hammer like blow on his right thigh which he later discovered was a bullet from his assailant's revolver. His left thigh was also wounded in two places. The pirate then held the revolver to the Captain's face and it clicked, but it did not fire as the cartridges were all spent.

Saved By Other Pirates.

During this struggle other pirates came up and pulled the assailants away. The Captain's hands were held up by the men while they searched him for arms. At this time shooting was heard on the starboard side. Witness was next seized by a pirate who placed him on top of the ladder and pushed him down to the boat deck.

Witness described how he was taken to the saloon and placed on a settee and his wounds dressed by the ship's doctor who was brought in under guard. The second, third and fourth Engineers were also there under strong guard, one or other being taken to do their turns in the engine room. Witness also saw the Second Officer when he was brought in.

Neckties As Revolver Straps.

Witness said that he saw about eight or nine pirates with revolvers tied to their wrists by neckties which they had taken from the officers' cabins. The revolvers were mostly those taken from the cabins of the deck officers as one of the things they asked first from the witness was the position of the ship's armory. The pirates questioned him sharply when they found one firearm unaccounted for as witness had told them that there were in all 24 revolvers and rifles. Witness was also asked for advice as to the best way to run the ship without observation. Having in mind the safety of those on board witness said that he told them to run the ship at night without lights.

In about two hours, witness said, the pirates had gained complete control and helped themselves to light refreshments in the saloon. Thereafter, witness added, there was absolute silence on board except for the sound of children crying for food.

At Honghai Bay.

Witness said that he could not move about owing to his injuries and he had to give orders to the officers as directed by the pirates. The pirates left on the night of the 28th and as soon as witness heard of this he ordered the Second Officer to weigh anchor and cruise around until the return of the lifeboats in which the pirates left taking members of the ship's crew as hostages. On their return the vessel proceeded to Hong Kong. On arrival witness was removed to the Peak Hospital and remained there for 32 days.

Police Sergeant's Discovery.

Sergeant W. E. Goldsmith stated in evidence that he was on October 5th cruising on No. 7 Police Launch in Kowloon Bay observing incoming craft. Witness saw a junk from *Lyemum* and looking through his binoculars he observed suspicious movements on board. One man moved to a hatch cover and sat down pulling another beside him. Witness steered in the direction of the junk and boarded it. The two men on the hatch cover were forcibly removed and on lifting the cover the defendant was found in the hold.

In his investigations witness gathered from the steersman that the defendant was a passenger from *Limchow* and had paid \$45 for his passage. On searching the deck witness found some jewellery in an attache case claimed by the defendant. In his pockets were over 300 guineas in big notes, 800 Straits money and many silver coins. Witness said that the defendant on being questioned told him that he received the jewellery from his mistress and the money from his master. One of the articles, witness added, was a ring bearing initials in English. The case was adjourned.

"A BIT DIFFICULT."

MAGISTRATE'S SYMPATHY FOR MOTOR-CYCLE LEARNER.

The owner of a motor-cycle was fined \$1 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton for committing a breach of the conditions of his learner-driver's license by riding his motor-cycle in Gascoigne Road, Kowloon, without being accompanied by a fully licensed driver. The defendant said that he was not aware of this condition. The license handed to him to learn on his motor-cycle was exactly the same as the license which was given to a person learning how to drive a car. The latter need not be accompanied, and having the same license he thought the same privilege was extended to a motor-cyclist.

Traffic officer Nicol remarked that a person learning to drive a motor-car was not as dangerous as a person learning to ride a motor-cycle. The defendant was coming down the pathway from the Club de Recreio and appeared to have no control over his machine.

The defendant replied that Traffic Officer Nicol had only stopped him to look at his number plate which was not fixed to the cycle in the correct manner.

He could not find a fully licensed driver who was willing to risk his life on the pillion of a learning motor-cyclist.

In imposing a fine of \$1 the Magistrate pointed out to the Traffic Officer that it was a bit difficult for the learning motor-cyclist, and that the question of the learner's license should be placed before the proper authorities with the idea of having the conditions simplified.

KOWLOON TRAFFIC CASES.

FORD DEALER FINED.

Mr. Wallace Harper, the local Ford Dealer, appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon for using a license issued for public demonstration purposes only on a car in general use. The defendant pleaded that the license in question was only used on a motor lorry to convey spare parts between the two service stations in Mongkok and Hung Hom. A traffic officer said that he saw a new Ford Sedan model proceeding along Nathan Road and later he passed another Ford—one of the older models—on the Leichikok with the same number. The defendant explained to his Worship that the second car referred to was the car in question which he used as a lorry. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

INDIA'S YOUNG MOTHERS.

AVERAGE AGE 30 FOR FIRST CHILD.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

BOMBAY. The committee of inquiry on the age of marriage, which is now sitting in Bombay, examined Dr. Balfour, a woman doctor formerly connected with the Women's Medical Service in India, and now working for the Indian Women's Research Fund Association.

Dr. Balfour said that she had done 38 years' medical work in India. In undertaking an inquiry into maternal mortality in child-birth in India she investigated the age at which the first child was born in over 1,100 cases in Bombay hospital. They were consecutive and unselected cases, seen during a period of three years, from 1925 to 1928. The average age of the mothers was 20.5 years; only 12 per cent. were 16 or under. The women were of all classes, including high caste Hindus. They represented a large section of the public, inasmuch as in Bombay 25 per cent. of the total births occurred in hospital. She considered that early co-habitation and early maternity were responsible for some part of the high maternal and infant mortality in India, and consequently for some part of the poor physique of many people. She suggested a special inquiry in different parts of India to watch all babies born during one year and investigate the causes of infant mortality. She considered that disease during pregnancy largely accounted for the high rate of infant mortality in Bombay.

CINEMA NEWS.

"RAMONA."

Dolores del Rio, who will be remembered for her acting in "What Price Glory," "Loves of Carmen" and "Resurrection," is the leading player in "Ramona," which will be screened at the Queen's from tomorrow till Saturday.

"Ramona" is a vivid story of love in the early days of the Spanish Dons, and it is said that Dolores del Rio gives the most remarkable performance of her career as the fiery-tempered Indian girl.

"Jazz Mad."

Jean Hersholt, who was seen here a few weeks ago in "The Student Prince," gives perhaps the most remarkable portrayal of his career in "Jazz Mad" at the World to-day and to-morrow. "Jazz Mad" is the story of an old musician who is told that his music is behind the times, but whose symphony finally triumphs over syncopation. A charming romantic element is delightfully introduced by George Lewis and Marion Nixon.

NO U.S. SUPERVISION.

COOLIDGE DECLINES FINANCIAL PROTECTORATE IN NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24th.

A White House statement to-day on behalf of President Coolidge said that the United States does not care to undertake financial supervision in Nicaragua.

This statement was made in response to questions respecting the Cumberland Report issued by the State Department, which virtually recommended a finance protectorate in Nicaragua.

SALE.

WOOLLIES AND ENGLISH TOYS

AT

CATHEDRAL HALL

(in aid of Blind Home and St. Peter's Church).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5TH,
10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Please come and buy Xmas
Gifts for the little ones.
[7055]

THEATRE ROYAL

Dec. 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th,
21st and 22nd at 9 p.m.

MATINEE: Wednesday,
Dec. 19th at 4.30.

The Hong Kong
Philharmonic
Society

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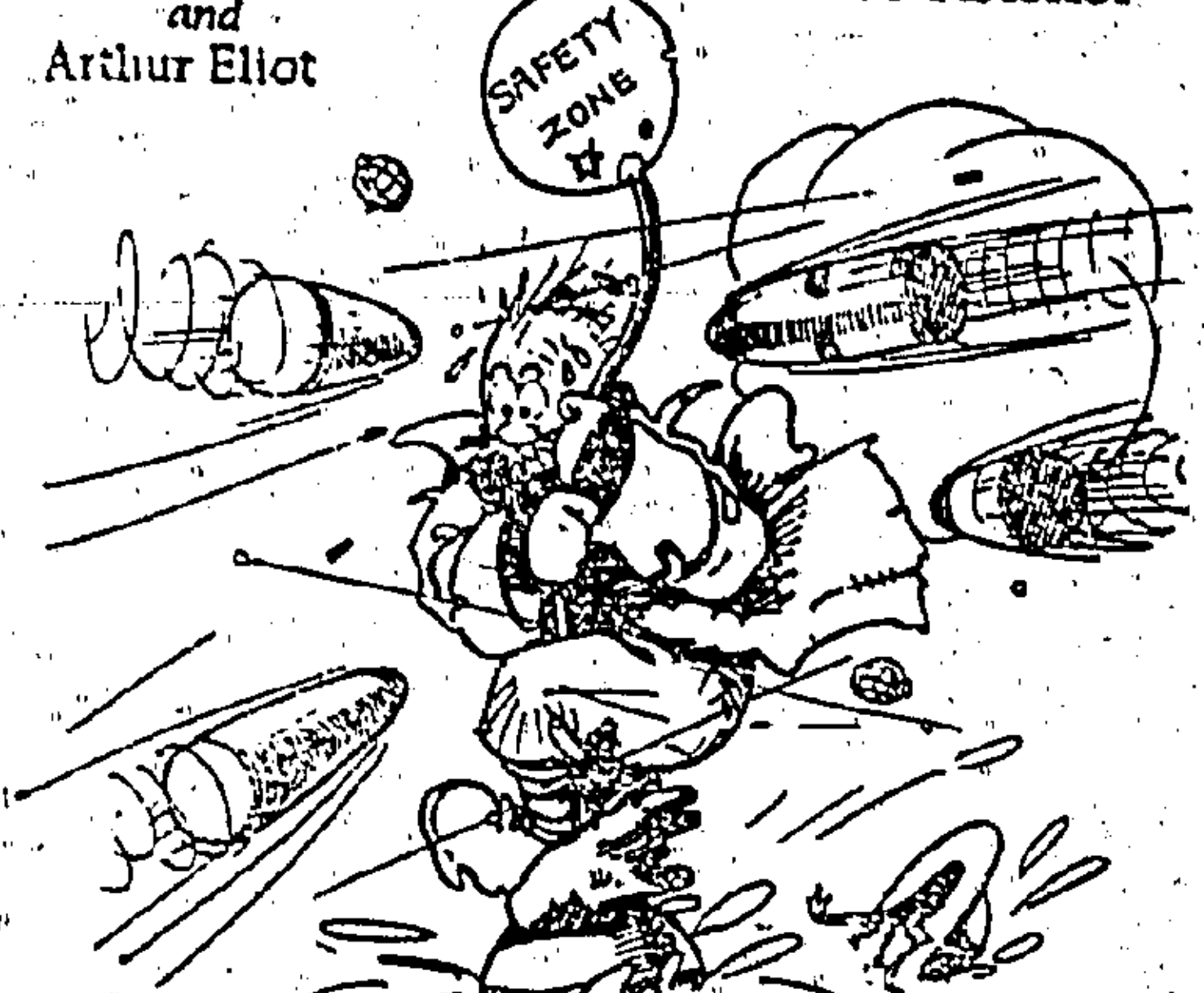
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of Bugs, Fleas,
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SYD CHAPLIN as OLD BILL in "The BETTER 'OLE"

Based upon the play by
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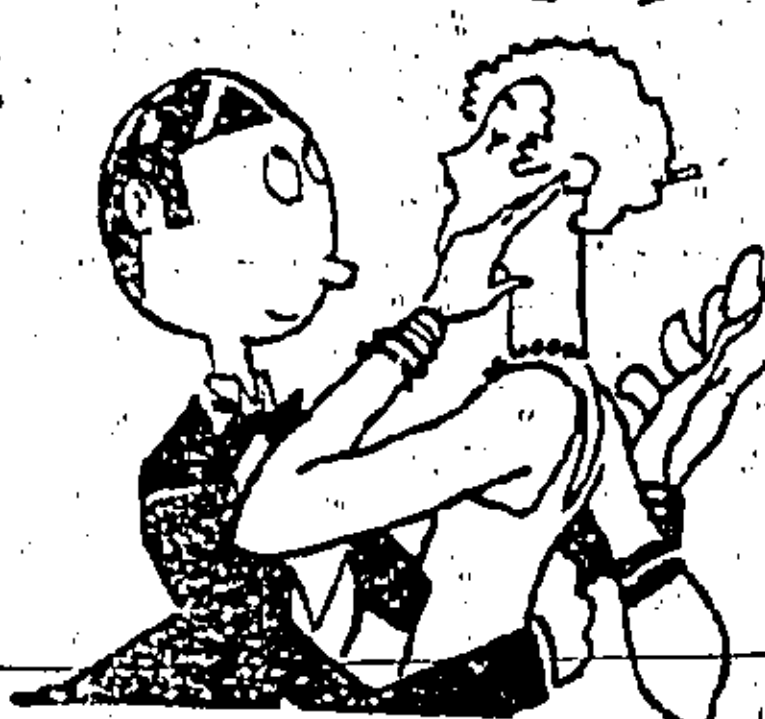
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AT THE
QUEEN'S
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

JAZZ MAD



which tells an unusual story of two
young lovers and of their adventures
in a jazz mad world!

With

JEAN HERSHOLT
MARION NIXON
GEORGE LEWIS
ROSCOE KARNS

AT THE
WORLD
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.

TO-DAY AND
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Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A capital Dix comedy drama with the popular athlete hero in another
animated story full of surprise twists, pep and action!

RICHARD DIX

IN
MAN POWER



AT THE
STAR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

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Has Pleasure in Announcing a

SPECIAL SALE

of her beautiful collection of

PARISIAN MODEL

GOWNS, COATS, SPORTS WEAR, Etc.

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'Bayer' Tablets of Aspirin, dissolve them in water. Their
action will be better and stronger. The numerous tablets
shown on the market have not the same beneficial effect.
Bayer Tablets of Aspirin are perfectly harmless, and give rise
to no complaint of stomach trouble.

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are harmless. You can recognize the original package by
the Bayer Cross.



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PRICED FROM \$7.50 each—
Less 10% Discount for Cash.

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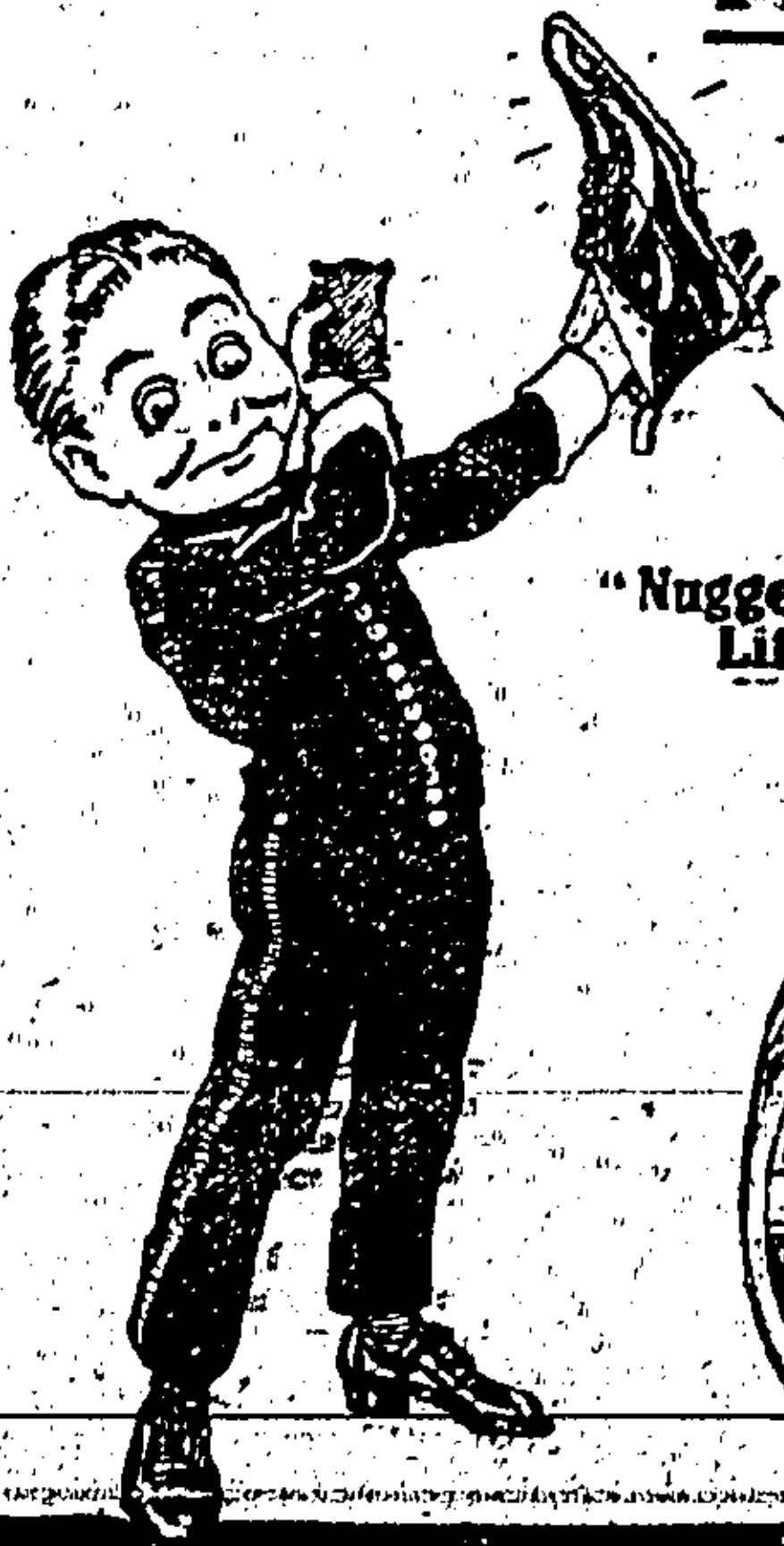
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THE DISPUTED CHEQUES IN CARVALHO YEO TRIAL.

PROF. SHELLSHEAR SAYS SIGNATURES ARE
GENUINE.

INTERESTING EXPERT EVIDENCE ON HANDWRITING.

FORGERY CAN BE DETECTED!

That forgery can be detected by scientific means is the view held by Prof. J. L. Shellshear, of the Hong Kong University. He was called by the defence yesterday to testify in the trial of Carvalho Yeo, who is charged with forgery and uttering three forged cheques, purporting to have been signed by Mr. C. McI. Messer and Mr. T. Black of the Hong Kong Treasury. The total amount of the three cheques was over \$360,000.

Mr. Shellshear said that he had made a very careful examination of the three cheques in question and was satisfied that they were not forged. In his opinion, it was impossible for any man to sit down and forge the signatures on three cheques with all the characteristics found in the genuine signatures. A forgery, no matter how perfect, could not contain all the peculiarities and mannerisms of the original writer. These characteristics, as Prof. Shellshear called them, were found in all the three disputed cheques.

He was also convinced that the handwriting on the body of the cheques was the handwriting of Tsang On Wing, the "custodian of Government cheques." Witness gave a very exhaustive account of his examination of the cheques.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN RELATED TO HANDWRITING.

Yesterday was the tenth hearing of the case against Carvalho Yeo at the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice P. Jackson. There was again a large number of interested spectators in Court, including several ladies. The accused is defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, and the case for the Crown is being conducted by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Sheldon.

Prof. J. L. Shellshear of the Hong Kong University on being called to the witness box said that he was professor of Anatomy and a specialist in neurology. He had for many years conducted research work into the structure of the brain. He had also made a very exhaustive study of the areas of the brain that particularly concerned the highest expression of intelligence, speech and writing.

He was invited this year by the National Research Council of Australia to attend the council held for the purpose of throwing light upon the aboriginal brain. He had studied handwriting for five years and had found that some of the functions of the brain were related to handwriting.

After mentioning that he had been asked by Mr. King to give his services to the Crown in connection with this case, witness began to make a minute examination of the cheques. He first began work on a genuine signature and from that he turned to the abnormal, or forged signature. He then studied the characteristics of the writing with the lines, curves, angles and such like details.

Witness, continuing, said that he later confirmed his findings by microscopic examinations. Great care was devoted to the structure of the paper, structure of the lettering, the amount of pressure used by the person, evenness of the pressure and the exact points where the pressure was exerted. An examination was also made to ascertain, as far as possible, which way the ink had flowed.

Photography A Valuable Aid.

Witness said that finally he made another examination by the use of high power photography. This method, witness said, was a well-known and valuable aid for the purpose of demonstration.

Mr. Jenkin: Have you made an intensive, exacting study of the whole of the surfaces of these cheques and the handwriting thereon, to see if you can discover the slightest sign of any tampering with them?

Witness: I have examined the three cheques on the front and the back and have been unable to find any disturbance on the surface of the paper underlying the printing, and there is no evidence that any fluids have been put on them or that they have in any way been altered from a normal cheque.

Witness then gave details of Mr. Black's signature, using a large number of high powered and magnified photographs for the purpose of demonstrating the various points to the Court and jury.

In the normal signatures of Mr. Black, witness said that he had found the cross strokes to be of all forms and varieties. They might start quite straight, and again one might find two distinct curves as they ran forward. In every case he had noticed that the pressure of the nib was much firmer on the lower edge of the stroke. In all such strokes a common feature was that the pressure marks appeared to cease a short distance after the line had begun, and the rest of the stroke did not show much pressure.

It has been suggested here (this is another point to which I draw

Disputed Cheques Did Not Differ.

After speaking in detail of the various characteristics found in Mr. Black's genuine signatures, witness said that it was rather unfortunate that he could not study the complete form of the letters appearing on the disputed cheques because of the Bank's erasure marks, which obscured them. He had, however, examined them as far as he could, and as far as he could find, they did not differ from the normal signatures.

He had also found that the stroke of the "K" in the allegedly forged cheques did not differ from the normal signatures. He had also an accumulation of ink as a characteristic in many of Mr. Black's signatures and that he regarded these accumulations of ink as being evidence of genuine handwriting which it would be very difficult to imitate.

No Indication Of Forgery.

Witness then dealt with the peculiarities found in Mr. Messer's signature. The general feature of this signature was that the pressure lines were practically equal on both sides in the majority of the letters in the word "Messer," and the word itself appeared to be a succession of waves, each one of which was perfectly well-formed without hesitation in the down stroke.

Mr. Jenkin: The variations which you perceive in the "e" of Mr. Messer are typical of the variations which you find in the undisputed cheques?—Yes.

In the signatures of these two gentlemen (Mr. Messer and Mr. Black) you find every possible variation, but in these variations of formations there are always common, minute, almost unobservable characteristics?—Yes.

You examined those signatures with the naked eye, with the microscope and microscopic camera, and is it to say with every possible method?—Yes.

From time to time, as different points were raised in the case, you have had to go back again and look at the writing on the disputed cheques?—Yes.

As you have already stated, I want you to repeat it, you have given those signatures the most careful examination by every possible method known to you?—Yes, I have.

"Signed By The Same Hands."

There were three well-known ways by which a signature could be forged. First there was the tracing method, secondly, putting the signature under a glass with a light under it, and copying out the signature on a paper placed upon the glass surface, and the last method was by skillfully engraving the signature.

Mr. Potter: You have told us that the signatures appearing on the "disputed" cheques, are Mr. Messer's and Mr. Black's, and that the handwriting is Tsang's?—Yes.

With regard to Tsang's handwriting, witness added, that it was quite apparent even to the naked eyes that the writing on the disputed and genuine cheques were the same.

Habits In Writing.

Asked why he did not select Mr. Messer's signature from one of the genuine cheques instead of taking it from a license, Prof. Shellshear said that he was not trying to dodge anything. The reason why he selected Mr. Messer's signature from a license was because it produced better photographs. The signatures on the cheques were not easy to photograph and would not give such clear results as the ones they had before them.

Continued on next column.

the particular attention of the gentlemen of the jury) that a man could take up a pen and, with practice, could reproduce the signature of another man so that it could not be differentiated in any test from the signature of the man whose signature is being copied—I don't believe that is possible.

Would it be possible for the brain, through the instrumentality of the hand, to reproduce a bold, fluent, free signature with those minutiae which you have pointed out to my Lord and the jury?—In my opinion, it is impossible.

You say that not only as a brain specialist but also as a handwriting expert—I do.

Tsang's "Uneducated" Handwriting.

Dealing with Tsang On Wing's handwriting, Prof. Shellshear said that it appeared to him that the handwriting on the body of the cheques was made by a man not on the same intellectual plane as the two men who had signed the cheques. It looked to him that the writer was not as educated as the others.

After giving details of Tsang On Wing's handwriting, witness said that he had no doubt that the disputed cheques were written by the same man. Witness also elaborated the manner in which the various figures were written, and continued by saying that the same peculiarities found in the disputed cheques were also to be found on all the genuine cheques written by Tsang On Wing.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that it would be impossible for any man to copy or imitate the handwriting of another man in the matter of details revealed only by microscope. He had no doubt that the disputed cheques were written by the same writer and with the same freedom of movements of the hands.

As a result of his examination, he had found not the slightest indication that the cheques were forged. If they were he would not be in the Court to give evidence. He would not have hesitated to tell the Bank so.

Mr. Potter's Congratulation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter, Prof. Shellshear said that forgery could be detected by scientific examinations. The use of the microscope in the detection of forgery was not a new method. It had been in use for many years.

Asked if he claimed to be an expert, Prof. Shellshear said that although he had disclaimed it before, he now thought that it was his duty to claim that honour. He had a duty and responsibility to discharge to the public.

He also admitted that he regarded Mitchell and Osborne to be among the greatest authorities on forgery. If given sufficient data, he could detect any forgery.

Mr. Potter: Then I can congratulate you, Dr. Shellshear, for having discovered a gold mine.

Mr. Potter: I put it to you, from your own knowledge, you get conflicting views from experts and therefore the detection of forgery is not an easy matter, and that no one should claim that he can detect forgery?

Prof. Shellshear: I certainly do say that I can detect forgery. In my opinion detection is a certainty. In answer to further questions, witness said that he first commenced working on the case in September. He had examined 3,693 genuine cheques.

Banks Do Get Victimized.

It was true that banks did at times get victimised by means of forged cheques, but he could not give an opinion as to what quality of forgery would be needed to pass muster with a bank. The forgery had to be a good one, but to what extent, it was hard to say. It entirely depended on the ability of the man accepting the cheque.

Witness was certain that anyone who might be able to imitate another man's signature, could not imitate the pressure lines, because it was impossible for anyone to bring his muscle to produce the pressure lines made by another man.

There were three well-known ways by which a signature could be forged. First there was the tracing method, secondly, putting the signature under a glass with a light under it, and copying out the signature on a paper placed upon the glass surface, and the last method was by skillfully engraving the signature.

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Continued on next column.

THE DRUG-STRICKEN NORTH.

SUPPRESSION COMMITTEE'S
TOUR OF INSPECTION.

THE WORST CONDITIONS IN
SHENSI.

The Department of Education of the National Opium Suppression Committee states that a commission of some twenty persons, headed by General Chang Chih Kiang, Chairman of the National Opium Suppression Committee has left for the North for a survey in Honan, Shensi, and Shantung. Considerable importance is attached to the work of this commission, as it has been the avowed policy of the National Government not so much to formulate laws and regulations as to apply them to actual conditions. Similar emphasis was also noted in the resolutions adopted by the recent National Opium Suppression Conference, calling for constant and regular investigations of opium-producing areas.

The chief concern of the commission will be to find out the truth about the continuance of poppy cultivation in the North, which by the provisions of the Opium Suppression Act, has become a serious crime, punishable by long terms of imprisonment. An inquiry will also be made into the increasing misuse of narcotics and the mode of transportation of habit-forming drugs, with a view to their prevention.

From Opium To Morphine.

Questioned about drug conditions in the Northern Provinces, Gen. Chang Chih Kiang recently told press representatives that the worst conditions have prevailed in Shensi, while Shansi is much better off in this regard, owing to many years of rigorous suppression. In Shantung, there is reason to believe that the misuse of morphine and allied drugs has become quite serious, and reports show that in localities where opium smoking has been put down the habit of morphine injections has sprung up.

Aeroplane Used?

In connection with an allegation made by the recent National Opium Suppression Conference to the effect that aeroplanes have been employed for transporting opium from Yunnan to Kwangtung, the National Opium Suppression Committee has received a telegram from the Yunnan Provincial Government denying the truth of this. The telegram added that no flight has ever been attempted between Yunnan and Kwangtung.—North China Daily News.

It was quite true that a habit was always formed in writing just as well as in walking. He found Mr. Black's habit in his concentration of the points in "C" and "A." Mr. Messer had also formed the habit in the position of his signature. Of course, the habit varied with every individual and particularly with what he might be writing. An entry in an account book would differ with writing out a cheque, and so on. Also physical and mental conditions had serious effect on one's writing. He was not surprised to hear that Tsang On Wing was not able to write in his usual way in Court, when he was asked to fill up three cheques. The strain to a man, who had been accused of being a party to the fraud was bound to tell.

Prof. Shellshear said that the position of Mr. Black's signatures on the three disputed cheques was of no particular importance. When asked if he could produce another three cheques written all on the same day and with the signatures being placed in the same position, witness replied that he was not able to find such at the moment. He would look into the matter later.

Handwriting Could be Changed.

Prof. Shellshear said that if the four aliases adopted by the accused were shown to him with the suggestion that they were all written by the same man, he would not have denied it. A man could change his handwriting in three or four ways. Witness himself was able to write in three different ways. His opinion was that an ordinary man could produce four different types of signatures after a certain amount of preparation.

Mr. Potter: Isn't it a most remarkable thing that the three disputed cheques out of 3001 should have the position of the "B" in Mr. Black's signatures in the very same position. Would you not call it an accident, or that it was designed, or forgery. Probably you can suggest other possible reasons?—I think you have exhausted the possibilities.

Mr. Potter then said that they could eliminate the theory that it had been designed, because they knew neither Mr. Messer or Mr. Black had had any intention to ruin their accused. Therefore the possibility of it either being an accident or forgery remained to them.

The case is continuing this morning at 10.30 a.m.

A lot of Victrola for a little money!

MODEL FOUR-THREE, illustrated above, brings you the world's great music—symphonies, songs, modern dance hits—reproduced through Orthophonic principles. Deep volume. Resonant tone. Splendid cabinetwork. It's a real bargain for the money.

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A DANGEROUS SINGAPORE
WOMAN.

SENTENCED FOR TRAFFICKING IN CHINESE GIRLS.

At the Singapore Assizes yesterday Mr. Justice Deane and a common jury were occupied all day in hearing the charges of kidnapping two small Chinese girls preferred against a Chinese woman of the name of Koh Ah Eng. Before the commencement of the evidence, the Deputy Public Prosecutor (Mr. N. H. P. Whitley) asked permission to introduce a third charge against the accused, for trafficking, or offering for sale, two children below the age of 16. This was allowed, and the accused claimed trial.

The evidence for the Crown was that the woman enticed the children to leave their home in Racecourse Road, where they were under the charge of a guardian, by telling them she would take them to a wayang, or theatrical performance. They went with her, and she locked them in an upstairs room in a house near Port Canning. Later she took them, accompanied by a man who had not been traced, to several houses, and offered them for sale, one for \$500 and the other for \$250. She was unsuccessful, and the children were afterwards found by a relative and taken home. The accused was subsequently apprehended, and four different witnesses, including the two children, picked her out at various identification parades held by the police.

In her defence the accused denied the allegations made against her, and declared that the whole case was worked up by the father of one of the children owing to a dispute about the rent of a room in her house. She went on to allege that various witnesses for the Crown had had quarrels with her, and that they all banded together to get her into trouble.

The jury, after three minutes' consideration, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charges of kidnapping, and a majority verdict by 6-1 of guilty on the trafficking charge.

When asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon her, the accused said she was dissatisfied with the verdict, and requested his Lordship to send a cable to China and ask the father of one of the girls if she had not been sold as a slave. She also alleged that the girls had been beaten and ill-treated.

His Lordship said that the jury had found, quite rightly, she (the accused) had impressed him as a thoroughly dangerous woman who would say anything and would stop at nothing. He sentenced her to three years rigorous imprisonment on the two charges of kidnapping, and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of trafficking. The sentences would run concurrently, and therefore she would serve only three years.

The accused protested loudly as she left the dock, and her voice rose in volume to screams as she was being led away.—Straits Times.

MODERN WIRELESS.

THE MARVELS OF TELEVISION AND WIRELESS.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Major W. G. H. Miles, R.M., of Stonecutters' W/T Station, gave a most interesting lecture yesterday afternoon at the Helena May Institute on "Modern Wireless."

It will be remembered that Major Miles, spoke last year on the same subject and his lecture yesterday was a continuation and development of the earlier one, since much has been discovered in the last twelve months.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) was in the chair and introducing Major Miles, he said that wireless was interesting people all over the world and it was a great privilege to be able to listen to an expert on his own subject. To the ordinary layman wireless was a complete mystery and he was reminded of the story of the child at the Zoo who when he saw a giraffe remarked: "I don't believe it is true." Many of us felt like that about wireless, but it was true and Major Miles was going to explain some of its mystery.

First Principles Of Wireless.

The lecturer began by explaining the first principles of wireless. It was, he said, a means of communication between one human brain and another. In any form of communication there were three essentials—a transmitter, a receiver, and an intervening medium, as the mouth, ears, and the intervening medium—the air of the room. The sound of the voice was conveyed to the ears by means of sound waves.

If you struck the "middle C" on a piano you set in vibration a string tuned to oscillate at the rate of about 256 vibrations per second, by means of two properties weight and springiness. The vibration of the string produced a vibration of the molecules of the air termed the "Sound Wave," having a "Frequency" of 256 vibrations per second. This sound wave spreads outwards at a rate, that is the same for all waves in air, of approximately 1,100 feet per second, the greater the frequency the less the wavelength, and vice versa.

Air vibrations lying between two fairly well-defined limits produced the effect of sound, the lower limit being about 16 vibrations per second—the bottom note of an organ—and the upper limit about 20,000-30,000.

Aether Waves.

Sound waves travel as a vibration of the molecules of the air. In wireless, however, we were not concerned with vibrations of the air, but of the medium known as the "Aether." The principal aether waves in the order of their wave-length were Radium Rays, "X" Rays, Ultra-violet Rays, Light Waves (Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red), Infra-red Rays, and lastly Wireless Waves. They differed in wave-length and frequency and in consequence produced their different effects. Light waves were about a millionth of a metre in length, whereas the longest useful wireless wave was about 50,000 metres.

These aether waves have only two things in common, firstly, that they all travel at the same rate—about 166,000 miles per second; secondly, that they are all produced by the same cause, the rapid movement of electrons.

Electrons.

Matter was composed of little bricks termed "Molecules." Molecules were composed of smaller elementary bricks called "Atoms." The Atoms again were composed of little electrical bricks called "Electrons" and "Protons"—small negative and positive electrical charges. Electrons were set in motion in a conductor by the application of an "Electromotive Force," from a Dynamo or Electric Cell, and their flow in the conductor is termed an Electric Current.

Wireless.

The two essentials of any wireless set were coils of wire called Inductances, and combinations of metal plates with air or some other insulator between them, called Condensers. An Inductance had an electrical property corresponding to Weight, and a Condenser a property corresponding to Springiness or Elasticity.

The motive force that maintains the oscillation was the Wireless Plant which might be one of four types—The Spark System, the Poulsen Arc System, the High-Frequency Alternator System, and the Valve System; but the first three had been practically superseded by the fourth.

The Aerial.

Having generated in the electrical oscillation in a wireless circuit, one must get it away from the station by the "aerial" wires. These were suspended from masts and connected to the wireless plant by other wires termed "feeders." The combination of overhead-wires and the ground below them constituted a "Condenser." The wireless plant caused electrons to rush up and down the feeder wires, to and from the aerial, charging it up to very high voltages with respect to the earth, which resulted in a

radiation of energy in the form of an Aether Wave. The wireless waves having left the aerial spread out over the surface of the earth in the form of circles and travelled at the same speed as all other waves, namely 166,000 miles per second.

Heaviside Layer.

One might well ask why they stuck to the surface of the earth at all, and did not shoot off into space. The reason alleged why the waves do not shoot off the earth was that the upper layers of the atmosphere of the earth are rendered opaque to them by the action of the sun's rays. The earth was thus surrounded by a shell which kept the waves inside it. This upper opaque layer was generally termed the "Heaviside" layer, in honour of the physicist who first postulated it.

Reception.

Whenever the wireless wave struck a conductor such as an aerial wire, it tried to start a current flowing in it.

A Wireless Receiving Circuit, like the Transmitting Circuit, comprised a combination of inductances and condensers whose values could be adjusted by the receiving operator until the circuit responded most readily to the wave he wished to receive; he then got a maximum of response from that wave, and a minimum from other waves of different length.

In order to make the received current work the telephones, it had to be "detected"—that is, turned from a high frequency current into a direct current and "amplified," or increased in strength.

Methods Of Communication.

A wireless wave was created by a very rapid vibration of electrons in an aerial wire: a free wave was emitted which spread out over the surface of the earth: the wave on striking another aerial wire tuned to respond to it, produced a similar rapid vibration of electrons which, being suitably treated by a wireless receiver, produced a steady electric current.

The wave, however, must be maintained in order to affect one of the human senses and convey a meaning which might take one of three forms—Morse Telegraphy, Radio Telephony, Television.

Morse Telegraphy.

In Morse Telegraphy the wave was chopped up into long and short impulses by the sender with a Morse key, and produced long and short impulses in the receiver telephones—a short and a long meaning "A," a long and 3 shorts "B," and so on.

Wireless Telephony.

The science of wireless telephony was of great interest just now, on account of the popularity and importance of broadcasting.

The human voice did not travel as a sound wave from the mouth of the speaker to the ear of the listener any more than it did in the case of line telephony when the speech was turned from a sound wave into a variation of current by means of a microphone, and from a variation of current back into a sound wave by means of a telephone receiver.

When no speech was occurring, a steady current would flow from the call through the microphone, along the line, and through the telephone, which was called a "carrier" current. When the microphone was spoken into, this current would be varied in strength, of "modulated," by the alterations in resistance of the microphone caused by the voice.

The same principle was involved in wireless telephony. A continuous high frequency carrier wave was emitted which, when "detected" in the receiver, was turned into a steady current. By means of a microphone the voice of a speaker varied the strength of this wave at the various audible frequencies that go to make up speech, and in consequence the telephone in the receiving circuit reproduced the speech.

Television.

In Telephony, sound was turned into a current variation, sent out as a modulation of a carrier wave, and turned back into sound. In Television, light was turned into a current variation, sent out as a modulation of a carrier wave and turned back into light. In television the picture to be transmitted was traversed, or "explored," very rapidly by a spot of light: the reflected ray varied in intensity according to the degree of shading of the point illuminated: this ray shone on a cell which had the property that its resistance varied according to the light falling on it: a current, passing through the cell, was thus varied in intensity in a similar manner to the spot of light. The variations of current were impressed on the wireless carrier wave, and modulated it. The wireless wave, thus modulated by the picture, was received on a suitable circuit and the process reversed, another ray of light being made to vary in intensity and trace out on a white screen the original picture.

Short Waves.

A dramatic change had come over wireless in the last 3 or 4 years, in the introduction of Short Wave working.

Amateurs, with their waves below 200 metres, started trying to signal across the Atlantic, and to the surprise of themselves and everyone else, succeeded, in December 1921.

Encouraged by this, they carried on trying, using shorter and shorter waves. In October 1924 two-way communication by night was effected between England and New Zealand on 90 metres, and in May 1925 two-way daylight communication between England and the States on 23 metres.

Such feats are now commonplace, and amateurs are able to communicate with others in any part of the world by Morse or telephony, provided they use the right wave and time of day, using power taken from the house lighting system, and amateurs directed in their backyards. The use of Short Wave had been eagerly taken up by the professional users. For example, at Stonecutters in addition to handling all the traffic of the China Station on it, they were in communication every night with the Admiralty. Besides Stonecutters, the G.P.O. operated very efficient services from Hong Kong, working with Manila, Borneo, Indo-China, etc., which were used both for ordinary public traffic and for the weather reports from which the typhoon warnings are compiled.

Short Wave Broadcasting.

The British Broadcasting Co. were also using short waves for experimental programmes. Their London programme was transmitted on three different wavelengths—firstly, about 360 metres, for receivers close to the station; secondly, about 1,600 metres, for more distant receivers; and thirdly, about 24 metres, for the colonies and Dominions. This last programme could generally be received in the Colony between the hours of 3-6 a.m. in summer and 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. in winter. The receiver required was fairly simple to handle, and cost about \$200 to buy.

Good Communications.

If it was true, said the lecturer in conclusion, that "Evil Communications corrupt Good Manners," he thought it was also true that good communications make for better understanding, and the improved methods of interchanging ideas might help in some degree to educate the races of the earth to understand each other better. Some racial hatreds were inherent in national character, others were due to stupid misunderstandings, which wireless might help to solve.

Questions And Answers.

At the conclusion of the lecture several questions were put by the audience, among them whether it was possible to permeate the Heaviside layer by means of wireless waves and thus communicate possibly with Mars. The lecturer said that personally he was not convinced of the existence of the layer and thought that possibly the waves were confined to earth by some other means. With regard to communication with Mars he could say nothing.

His Excellency asked how long it took a wave length to make the complete circuit of the earth and received the amazing answer, one fourteenth of a second.

His Excellency in proposing a vote of thanks to Major Miles said that he had felt before the lecture that he was ignorant and now he knew it. Wireless was one of the greatest things of the future and the greatest wonder of the modern world. They had been highly privileged in hearing Major Miles tell them all about it.

WEDDING.

MISS SUZANNE WEILL AND MR. ALEC HUTTON POTTS.

RECEPTION AT POKFULAM.

A wedding of considerable local interest took place yesterday at the Registry Office, between Miss Suzanne Weill, daughter of the late Mr. Albert Weill and Mrs. Weill, of Alberrose, Pokfulam, and Mr. Alec Hutton-Potts, son of the late Mr. A. C. Hutton Potts and Mrs. Hutton Potts.

The bridegroom is a well-known local broker and a member of the Fanling Hunt, of which he was in charge when the joint masters, Dr. F. Ferre-Grove and Mr. H. Birkett, were both away on Home leave. He is also keenly interested in flat racing, in the role of owner as well as gentleman rider.

Mr. T. C. T. Beck was "best man" and the wedding was also witnessed by Mrs. Darby.

A reception was held at 5 p.m. at Alberrose, Pokfulam, the residence of the bride's mother. The bride, looked very charming in a dress of white tulle and silver lace, with a veil of Brussels lace, and she was attended by Miss Yvonne Perry as flower girl, and Master Albert Odell as page, both dressed in Victorian costume.

The bride's mother wore a dress of green georgette and Mrs. Harry O. Odell, sister of the bride, wore beige georgette.

After the reception the young couple left for the *President Lincoln* by which they are travelling to Shanghai for their honeymoon, Mrs. Hutton Potts being dressed in a Paris model in black and red georgette with a black hat.

A large number of guests were present at the reception and many lovely gifts were received by the bride and bridegroom.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Bride's mother and brothers, diamond bracelet.

Bride's mother, Austin 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Odell, fitted dressing case.

Messrs. and Miss Gubbay, cut glass jug.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Nissim, brocade bed spread.

Mr. Archie Nissim, pair of cut glass decanters.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans, carvers.

Miss Fowler, porcelain cruet set.

Miss Judah, jade pin and paper knife.

Mr. and the Misses Ezra, silver card tray.

Mr. W. van der Steen, black glass plate with lotus leaf stand.

Mr. Komor, embroidered Japanese screen.

Mr. and Mrs. White, linen tea cloth.

Mrs. D. Gubbay, pair of silver vases.

Mr. and Mrs. Hille, lacquer trays.

Mr. and Mrs. A. da Silva, fish knives and forks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyer, pair sweet dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wright, jr., silver cruet set.

Mr. E. Abraham, silver salver.

Mr. and Mrs. Darby, pair cut glass decanters.

Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, electric chafing dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal, cake basket.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, cloisonne smokers set.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, cheque.

Mrs. Moses, pair scent bottles.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, marble statue.

Mrs. Hurley, cushion cover.

Mrs. Oxberry, cushion cover and dress hanger.

Miss Walsh, cut glass bowl.

Misses L. and G. Ellis, cut glass bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, silver frame.

Capt. and Mrs. Bultitude, Chinese vase lamp.

Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, pair silver bottle stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, cocktail jug.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel, linen luncheon set.

Mr. H. Seth, cake basket and jam jar.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Raymond, cheque.

Mr. and Mrs. B. I. and Mr. David Ellis, Pickle stand.

Aunt Klize, silver tea set and tray.

Mr. J. E. Joseph, cheque.

Mr. and Mrs. Ho Leung, cloisonne bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wing, coffee spoons.

Mr. W. T. Stanton, pair cut glass decanters.

Mr. Horace Lo, pair silver and enamel frames.

Mr. T. P. Tong, silver cigarette case.

Mr. J. K. Shaw, menu holders.

Mr. M. M. Watson, hors d'oeuvres dish.

Mr. A. H. White, pair sauce boats.

Mr. H. R. Forsyth, coffee spoons.

Mons. and Mde. Montargis, fancy table lamp.

Mrs. Stuart Smith and Mr. E. Stuart Smith, pair pictures.

Mr. C. B. Brooke, ink stand.

Mr. Harding Hunt, silver salver.

Mr. Hodgson, sugar sifter.

Dr. C. H. Burton, leather suitcase.

Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tin Sion, pair silver vases.

Mr. T. N. Chau, pair silver ash trays.

Mr. T. C. T. Beck, pair cut glass fruit cups.

Mr. Ho Sai Wa, silver cigarette box.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Randall, tortoise shell toilet set.

Mr. P. C. Potts, piano.

Mr. A. Zimmerman, pyrex dish with stand.

Mr. and Mrs. Shi Yu-Man, asparagus dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorby, cut glass vase.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowes Smith, picture.

Mr. A. E. Clark and Mrs. J. A. Humphreys, silver cruet sets.

Mr. G. G. Wood, blackwood tea-pots.

Mr. W. Brackenridge, cut glass decanter.

M.I. Co., H.K.V.D.C.—Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Lieut. H. C. Macnamara, Sergt. M. M. Watson, Corp. T. C. T. Beck, Lieut. Corp. G. Davidson, Ptes. I. H. C. Highet, J. A. E. Kendrew, J. H. Davy, A. B. Hartnell, A. E. McCartney, J. Durran, R. Greive and P. W. Sewell—silver salver and cocktail shaker and crystal glasses.

Mr. E. L. Seton Winton, silver and glass sugar bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Jordan, cut glass bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, silver cruet set.

Mr. W. G. Pirie, cut glass liqueur decanters, glasses and tray.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Charles, embroidered linen luncheon set.

Mr. and Miss Manak, hors d'oeuvres dish.

Mr. A. C. Little, pair silver and glass butter dishes.

Mr. L. Reidy, cut glass vase.

Dr. and Mrs. Macgown, Japanese picture.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, cut glass decanter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, electric toaster.

Mr. D. Ogilvie, silver salad spoon and fork.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and Mr. J. Gardner, embroidered tea cloth and serviettes.

Mr. Shrubsole, cake basket.

Mr. and Mrs. Choa Po Sien, pair silver sweet dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Pestonji, asparagus dish.

Mr. Li Taz Fong, silver tea spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, silver coffee spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ho Ki, Japanese lacquer box.

Mr. and Mrs. Rossi, brocade cover.

Mr. F. Angus, tea cloth.

Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, cut glass decanter.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION CHURCH.

AN Additional JUMBLE SALE will be held in the UNION CHURCH HALL, Kowloon Road, on FRIDAY NEXT, 7th DECEMBER, at 2.30 p.m. Any Contributions will be gratefully received. [7064]

CHANGE OF NAME.

I, ERNEST WILLIAM COULSON of the DAIRY FARM, IOE & CO. LTD., Victoria, Hong Kong, Assistant in the said Company hitherto known and called ERNEST WILLIAM ALLTREE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1928, I renounced and abandoned the use of the said Surname of ALLTREE and assumed in lieu thereof the Surname of COULSON. Dated the 1st day of December, 1928. ERNEST WILLIAM COULSON (Late ALLTREE). [7046]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 12546 for 50 Shares (NEW) Numbered 431810/431859 issued on 3rd July, 1928, in the Name of TANG SUI LAM has been declared LOST and should the same not be produced before the 5th DECEMBER, 1928, it shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong, 19th Nov., 1928. [7008]

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PEARLS FOR PRESENTS.—Mr. KODAKA will arrive in Hong Kong from JAPAN on DECEMBER 14th with a COLLECTION OF PEARLS. DATE OF EXHIBITION at KOMORS' will be announced later. [688]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 4th, 1928.

THE SALT REVENUE AND FOREIGN LOANS.

As Mr. F. HUSSEY FREKE, in the interesting statement on the Salt Administration in China supplied to the *Daily Press* and published on Saturday, very frankly admitted, the new arrangements made for collecting the salt revenue are meeting with a considerable amount of criticism from those who rely upon the efficiency of this department for the interest on their loans to the Chinese Government. The present position is certainly unsatisfactory, but it is not more unsatisfactory than it has been for a number of years past, and as the Group Banks, who are the parties primarily responsible for the Re-organisation Loan Agreement under which the salt revenue was first earmarked as security for money advanced, could not maintain their security in the days when it was first threatened, it is futile for them to complain now. The regulations that have been drawn up

INTIMATIONS.



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appear to give the bond holders at any rate a sporting chance of receiving their dues whereas previously they had no chance at all. The alternatives facing Mr. HUSSEY FREKE were (1) to attempt to carry on a system which afforded no funds either to meet the bondholders' claims or even to maintain the Service in existence, manifestly an impossible task, or (2) to endeavour to reach a temporary solution which, while acceptable to the Chinese Government, held out some possibility of the Inspectorate being enabled to secure funds with which to meet its loan obligations. He chose the latter course and we presume any other intelligent and practical man, in the same predicament, would have done likewise.

The original agreement, of course, was that the District Inspectors of the Salt Gabellé should collect the revenue and lodge it in foreign banks where it remained until the loans for which the Chief Inspectors were responsible had been fully met. Under this plan Sir RICHARD DANZ did some remarkably good administrative work and gradually built up an organisation which appeared to parallel in soundness and stability the Chinese Maritime Customs. It was a Service which attracted competent men from many countries. But, unfortunately, the Central Government were not strong enough to prevent the predatory military leaders and other provincial officials from putting their fingers into this luscious pie. Revenue was "tapped" in a variety of ways

Irreparable damage was done and although the Service managed to limp along painfully for a good many years, during recent months, as Mr. HUSSEY FREKE points out, the Inspectorate has been powerless to secure any part of the salt revenue whatever.

The re-arrangement now made, which has aroused so much controversy, provides that the collections made by the District Inspectors shall be credited to the Minister of Finance in various local Chinese banks. From these accounts the Minister will transfer to the District Inspectors again a sufficient quota each month to make up an annual revenue of \$10,000,000, the amount required to meet the interest on loans. The District Inspectors will deposit these amounts, as received, in foreign banks where they will be available for the Chief Inspectors to draw upon as needed for the bondholders. It seems a cumbersome scheme drawn up as much "to save face" as for any other purpose. As will be noted, the Finance Minister receives all the Revenue—or as much of it as the Province will allow—and then automatically returns a portion for interest payments which presumably is regarded as a more dignified procedure than receiving the revenue less all debt obligations already discharged. The bondholders depend, in the first place, upon the Minister receiving the collections, which is generally regarded as very problematical, and, secondly, upon the Minister's good faith. The "security" may not be of a very high standard, but it is better than nothing and the Group Banks are not debarred from negotiating for a more satisfactory arrangement if they wish.

Japan objects to the new plan very strongly because her loans have been "secured" upon what was known in the old days as the Salt revenue surplus, the amount remaining when the Re-organisation loan interest had been paid. In future no central fund will be created. The money, after the first debt charges have been met, will remain in the provincial Chinese banks and will be used for provincial needs. Obviously there will be no surplus.

News and Views.

Silk forwarded from here by the *Empress of Asia* on November 7th arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on November 28th, having been 21 days in transit.

Eight Chinese cases of small-pox were reported from Kowloon over the week-end. No other cases of notifiable disease were recorded in the Colony during that period.

A Chinese who resented a reprimand by Sergeant Joesop for spitting on the pavement was fined \$5 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for swearing at the officer.

A Chinese married woman was fined \$3,000 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for possession of 125 taels of raw opium. The alternative was six months' imprisonment.

Mr. M. Steger, of No. 452, The Peak, has reported to the police the loss of eight silver trays, worth \$50, from the dining room some time between Friday night and the following morning.

The number of dead bodies picked up in the Colony on Sunday amounted to fourteen and seven showed signs of small-pox infection. Yau-mat provided the largest number and one body was found in the harbour.

Benito Soliven has asked the Philippine Legislature for \$250 toward erecting a monument to the "Unknown Citizen"—that virtuous and down-trodden taxpayer who is considered by Soliven to have received for less than his just honour in all history and throughout the world.

Negotiations are in progress between a representative of the Luftthansa and the Nanking Government for the inauguration of an air service between Germany and China. The German representative is said to be a former German naval officer.

When two Chinese were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with trespassing on Government land, Mr. E. W. Hamilton observed: "I don't think charge; I think it should be Kowloon Reserve reservation of something like that."

A sale of "woolies" and English toys is being held to-morrow at St. John's Cathedral Hall from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. This will be an admirable opportunity to get Christmas gifts for the nursery, and the proceeds are in aid of the funds of St. Peter's Church.

A commission of Japanese experts on air transportation, headed by Mr. Nishino, arrived in Berlin last month to study aviation in Germany. The party witnessed a test flight at Travemünde of the new Rohrbach flying-boat. They were surprised at the speed they took off of the machine, which left the water with ease despite a heavy sea.

At the monthly meeting of the Hong Kong Football Referees' Association, which will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday at the Chaplain's Hut, Scandal Point, Captain A. W. Austin, M.C., will give a short lecture on "Organisation and Administration of Football." Everyone interested in the game, and especially those wishing to qualify as referees are welcome.

The Russian Press ridicules the recent statements of Captain Hacking, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, in the House of Commons, that a grave financial and economic crisis is impending in Soviet Russia. The Russian newspapers generally interpreted Captain Hacking's prophecy that the Soviets will be bankrupt within a year as a case of "the wish being father to the thought." They contrast the British attitude with the improvement in commercial relations between the United States and Russia.

The police have granted the petition of the Country Club at Hodo-gaya, Yokohama, to fire blank cartridges on their golf course to drive away the thousands of small birds which have been infesting the course. The Club turned in the petition when all other methods failed to drive away the flocks of small birds, coming to feed on some insect in the grass. Japan objects to the new plan very strongly because her loans have been "secured" upon what was known in the old days as the Salt revenue surplus, the amount remaining when the Re-organisation loan interest had been paid. In future no central fund will be created. The money, after the first debt charges have been met, will remain in the provincial Chinese banks and will be used for provincial needs. Obviously there will be no surplus.

The Fishmongers' Company recently entertained the Warden of the Master Mariners' Company at luncheon in their Hall, London Bridge, and presented them with a cup. The Fishmongers' Company being one of the oldest of the Livestock Companies and being connected with the sea, it was thought that it would be a pleasant thing to make a present of a cup to the newly formed Company of Master Mariners, in order to show their friendship and good wishes. The presentation was made by the Prime Warden, Mr. James Yate Johnson. The cup is of handwrought silver on an ebony plinth. Supporting the stem are six sea-horses, and on the top of the stem, supporting the cup, are six dolphins, modelled, cast, and chased. The cover has an engraving of the world, rising from which is a conventional treatment of the sea chased in high relief with a ship in full sail of wrought silver. The cup and plinth stand about 3ft. in height, and the weight of the cup is 140oz. The designer and executor is Mr. George H. Hart, Campden, Gloucester.

A little pamphlet setting forth the claims of the engine-room artificers to a better status in the British Navy than they now hold has been circulated to members of Parliament and others likely to be interested. A foreword by Mr. George Barners, the well-known trade union leader, gives a clue to its source of origin, and it is pretty sure to form the text of some questions when the House re-assembles. The subject is an old one, but as time goes on, bringing ever increased demands upon the qualifications of the engine-room artificers, their plea to be assessed according to their professional value naturally gains in point. Meanwhile, in announcing the date of the next examination for admission to the Fishguard establishment, the Admiralty lay stress upon the prospects for advancement to warrant and commissioned rank which lie before naval artificer apprentices. Whilst it is quite true that a limited number of artificers can now reach commissioned rank, either as mates or as midshipmen (E), this has nothing to do with the question of the status of the great bulk of them who do not get above the rating of chief petty officer. The proposed remedy is that the E.B.A. should be reorganised upon the lines of the Mercantile Marine.

Two robbers armed with revolvers gained entry into a house at No. 154, Wuhu Street, Hungghom, yesterday evening at 7.30 p.m. They bound and gagged the inmates and after a thorough search of the house for valuables, they left with about \$50 in cash. A report was made to the Police sometime later by the victims.

In 1926 there were 2,577,937 French in Paris and 1,617,461 in the suburbs; 233,442 foreigners in Paris and 139,747 in the suburbs. Of the foreigners 101,993 were Italians, 50,351 Belgians, 44,519 Russians, 36,370 Poles, 33,226 Swiss, 31,569 Spaniards, and 15,743 British. Since 1911 the number of Italians has more than doubled, while the number of British has increased by only 673. In 1911 the Germans took second place with 35,054; now they are not sufficiently numerous to mention.

The Wigan County Borough Education Authority has decided that no literature dealing with the army, navy, or Air Force shall be distributed in any elementary or secondary school in Wigan without previously receiving the approval of the Authority. "We believe," the members of the Authority add, in the resolution by which the decision is enforced, "that every effort should be made to create a peace mentality amongst the school children, to accelerate the establishment of international peace by disarmament and arbitration."

An interesting history was attached to almost every winner at Newmarket yesterday, says a copy of the *Daily Express* of November 3rd. Saracen, for instance, who won the Final Stakes, cost more than twelve thousand guineas as a yearling, and in two years has won—including yesterday's race—only five hundred pounds. Silks Major, on the other hand, the winner of the Durham Stakes, was described in print earlier in the season by his owner, the Duke of Portland, as "a very moderate horse," yet scored its fourth successive win in a canter yesterday. Then Gainsborough, the winner of the Ditch Mile Welter, was included in the batch of yearlings that Mr. J. J. Maher—prince of breeders—sent up for sale in 1925, but was so greatly disregarded by buyers that there was not a single bid for him. Portland, who won the Queensberry Handicap, is another romantic winner, for his dam, Tepitz, was bought by his present owner's wife, Mrs. Dunne, for a few guineas as a speculation, though she had never before bought a horse of any kind on her own. Finally, the two remaining winners, Tom Peartree and Pure Scandal, belong to Mr. Henry Morris and Colonel Birkin, who race on a large scale, but have won scarcely half a dozen races between them in the past two seasons.

Anglo-American Bickering.

President Coolidge's acid message to Europe contained in his Armistice Day address aroused very great interest in England. Lord Birkenhead's blunt reply to the effect that "we do not especially invite lectures" represents a very real feeling in the country. Another answer was given in an address by Mr. J. R. Fisher. "History," he said, "has shown that when America needs territory she takes it. When she wants warships she builds them." This address was given a leading position in the *Times*, which editorially deprecates such an attitude. Dominating these incidents is a general determination not to permit resentment over the President's tone or arguments to change Great Britain's policy of cultivating American understanding. Sir Geoffrey Butler voiced this deeper sentiment when he declared that indictments and recrimination are useless. "Look beyond the cut and thrust of immediate controversy," he counselled. "This attitude is believed to be the settled policy of the Baldwin Government."

The Phantom Finn.

Paavo Nurmi, who has just become a professional runner, established three new world's records in Berlin recently when he covered a distance of 19 kilometres, 210 metres in the space of one hour. This beats the previous world's record by more than 200 metres. In this 60-minute race Nurmi covered the first 15 kilometres in a new record time of 46 minutes 49.45 seconds. The record of 8hrub for 10 miles was also broken by the Finnish runner, who covered that distance in 60 minutes 15 seconds. Inspired by Nurmi, the German contestant Hussen in the same race established a new German record for an hour run, covering 18 kilometres, 21 metres. Nurmi, after setting the records, hesitated for the moment trying to decide whether to continue in an effort to break the world's mark for 20 kilometres. Suddenly he stopped and ran into the dressing-room without listening to the plaudits of the crowd. "Had the day been less cold I also would have tried for the 20 kilometre record," Nurmi said after the race, "but I felt I was getting chilled, so I left well enough alone." Nurmi's opposition, which included the German police-sergeant Hussen, of Hamburg, and the Finn, Martelin, was left far behind. Thirteen runners started but only six were able to finish.

Five-Mile Limit For Motors.

A new chapter in the history of the Philippines' vain struggle against modern transportation was written when the Cabanatuan City Council passed a law restricting the speed of motor vehicles to five miles an hour. Cabanatuan is the capital of the province of Nueva Ecija. It lies on the main road between Manila and the mountain "summer capital" of Baguio. Moreover, there are 300 automobiles owned in the city and 1,300 in the whole province, and most of Cabanatuan streets are so narrow that traffic under the new law can hardly move at all. The United Press says that protests have been filed by infuriated automobile owners, while operators of bull-carts and horse-drawn carriages smile placidly and continue on their small-scale way rejoicing. One other Philippine town recently barred motor-cars altogether, while restrictive legislation of one sort or another is frequently enacted.

What Mr. Shaw Missed.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has expressed his admiration for the decorations of the International Labour Office at Geneva, but the criticism of those windows and frescoes made by a speaker at the Suffrage Victory luncheon suggests that Mr. Shaw's inspection was rather superficial. Mrs. Abbott, who was contending that the International Labour Office held reactionary views on the position of women in industry, described a very fine window with five lights illustrating the world's workers, which is one of the chief adornments of the building. "You see pictures of brawny men singing at their various tasks," she said, "and you ask, 'Where are the women?' You look in vain, and then down in the corner of the fifth light, the picture of agricultural workers, you see the little figure of a woman—gleaming what the men have left. 'Look at this lovely pastel,' says the guide. It is an outdoor scene, staid men handling logs as they come down a river. You see the figure of a foreman, who, true to type, is doing nothing, and beside him a woman in a white cap and apron holding a kettle and giving him a cup of tea. Another picture shows an angel announcing to Abraham that his seed shall be in the sands of the seashore. You naturally ask, 'Where is Sarah?' And after a close search you find her, a shrouded figure half-hidden at the door of a tent." These pictures, she added, illustrate "the Stone Age attitude of the International Labour Office to women."

PAPER HUNTS ROUND SHANGHAI.

CHINESE FARMERS COMPLAIN OF DAMAGED CROPS.

LETTER TO MUNICIPALITY.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd. Chinese farmers in Chinese territory in the vicinity of this city are aroused over the paper hunts regularly conducted by foreigners, and have appealed to officials of Chinese territory to put a stop to them. The farmers declare that they are not angry because a large number of foreign men and women elect to gallop like mad in search of a little piece of paper, but because the foreign participants destroy their crops and do not properly compensate them. According to a spokesman for the farmers, the foreigners pay little or nothing at all for destroying the crops.

In connection with the matter the farmers have forwarded the following letter to the Chinese municipality:

Great Damage To Fields.

"We beg to bring to your notice that during the spring and winter foreign residents of Shanghai frequently hold paper hunts in the Western district. These hunts cause great damage to the fields. As the farmers depend on the products of their fields for their living they have become very anxious, but nothing has been done to help them."

"The farmers hold these hunts in great fear and dread, but they cannot stop the foreigners from conducting them. Furthermore the farmers have become very angry and in the event of future damage may adopt defensive measures, which will bring about disputes and have a bad effect on future negotiations."

"You are therefore requested to write to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs instructing him to open strict negotiations with a view to putting a stop to foreigners from holding paper hunts in the Western district. You are further requested to stop all paper hunts in the future."—United Press.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 p.m., stated:—The anticyclone has increased moderately in intensity. A depression is crossing Japan. Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the coast and over the north China Sea. Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, and generally.

BIG BLAZE IN CANTON. FAMOUS RESTAURANTS GUTTED. 36 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Dec. 3rd.

A big fire occurred yesterday morning at about 1.30 in Chan Tong, the business section of Sai Kwan, destroying 36 buildings and shops. Of these buildings and shops, 33 were completely razed to the ground and three were partially burned. The greater portion of the night houses of Sai Kwan as well as the restaurants there were consumed in the conflagration. Happily no casualties were reported.

The fire started all of a sudden on the first floor of the Wan Fah Restaurant which had been closed for some time. It appeared that no one was in the building at the time of the disaster, but there was a great deal of dry timber and other combustible material which was kept there for construction purposes. Before fire was discovered the whole building was in flame, the dry timber adding much to the fierceness of the conflagration. Great volumes of black smoke mingled with red flame burst forth so violently that no one was able to get near the burning building.

UNKNOWN CAUSE.

The cause of the conflagration is still unknown. Some people said that it was due to spontaneous combustion brought about by the oxidation of rags saturated with paints, while others maintained that it was due to carelessness of the night watchman who was thought to be in the premises at the time of the catastrophe but has since disappeared. The conflagration was first discovered by the Police, who at once sent an emergency call to the Canton Fire Brigades to come to fight the flames. The fire fighters came from all directions in response to the alarm, but the conflagration was so terrific that it could not be controlled until it had completely burned down 36 buildings and part of three more. Even the shops nearby suffered considerable losses because of the saturation of their goods with water from the big hoses of the fire fighters. The conflagration was not extinguished until four o'clock, nearly three hours after it had started. Big and famous restaurants like the Tsou Chan, Sam Hop, and Kwang Tin were all completely destroyed.

CROWN LAND SALE. CREDIT FONCIER PAY \$95,000 FOR KOWLOON SITE.

An important lot was sold yesterday at the Crown Land sale held at the Crown Land Office when Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2158 was disposed of for \$95,000 to the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient. The site occupies about 169,900 square feet and is in Prince Edward Road, Kowloon. The annual rental is \$1,304 and the term of the lease 75 years. The upset price was \$94,600.

Kowloon Inland lot 2157, at the junction of Nathan Road and Bute Street, whose area is 7,130 square feet, and the annual rental \$32, was offered at an upset price of \$16,000. After a few bids it went at \$19,100 to Messrs. Chan Kau and Hui Yang Shing, 22, Shanghai Street (ground floor).

Kowloon Inland lot 2151, at the junction of Arran Street and Reclamation Street, with an area of 2,076 square feet and an annual rental of \$24 was offered at \$3,114 as upset price.

It went to Mr. Mok Ah Sam, 186, Temple Street, for \$4,000.

The sale was well attended but bidding was not brisk.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. DONATIONS FOR THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have pleasure in acknowledging the following further donations for the Bazaar to be held on Sunday, December 9th:—

Mr. M. E. Lo	10
Mr. P. K. Kwok	10
Mr. Cheuk Ming Shan	10
Mr. John Arnold	15
Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu	5
Lieut.-Col. L. I. Conyn	30
C.M.G., D.S.O.	30
Sir Robert Ho Tung	150
Lady Ho Tung	25
Anonymous	15
Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd.	100
Graca & Co.	20
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes	50
Mr. H. C. Macnamara	25
Mr. Wong Kam Fuk	10
Mr. W. W. Hornell	5
Capt. M. Maxwell Scott	30
R.N.	
Anonymous through Father Rignat, St. Joseph's Church	5

SHANGHAI OPIUM SCANDAL.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

CHIANG KAI SHEK AND FENG YU HSIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
A dispute which originated in connection with the 20,000 ounces of opium, shipped from Hankow on the China Merchants' vessel *Xiangnan* to Shanghai, is assuming first class political importance, following the suspension of Tai Zah Fu, the Chief of Police of Greater Shanghai, by the orders of Chiang Kai Shek.

It appears that Tai Zah Fu was informed at 1.20 on the morning of November 23rd that twenty soldiers were landing a quantity of opium on the Nantao Bund into a motor lorry and two motor cars which were alleged to be the property of the Garrison Commissioner, Hsiung Shi Hui.

Tai Zah Fu sent a party of police to investigate, and if necessary to seize the opium, but the military arrested the police and carried off the opium to the native city. Incidentally the military censor has prohibited the vernacular papers from printing news of the incident.

Steamer Detained.
One outcome of the case has been the detention of the steamer *Kiangnan* on arrival at Nanking yesterday morning. Captain Stewart and the Chief Engineer, Ross, are being sent to the British Consulate, while the Chinese crew of 20 are detained by the Nanking District Court.

The suspension of Tai Zah Fu has resulted in strong protests from the local Kuomintang and other organizations, who wired to Chiang Kai Shek that his orders were open to criticism unless Hsiung Shi Hui was also suspended pending the investigation of the whole affair.

The main Chinese interest however centres in the fact that it is reported that Tai Zah Fu acted under the orders of Feng Yu Hsiang, while Hsiung Shi Hui is a protégé of Chiang Kai Shek.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS INVOLVED.
(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

The s.s. *Kiangnan* of the China Merchants' Navigation Company, which carried the big consignment of illegal opium which was discovered at Shanghai, arrived at Nanking yesterday morning after a visit to Hankow. Immediately after her arrival the Nanking military authorities despatched a body of armed men to go on board the steamer and guard all entrances. At the same time the Manager of the China Merchants' Navigation Company, Mr. Chao Teh Chieh, asked the British officers through a messenger to go to the head office of the Company. At his request the British officers, including the first engineer and the second engineer, immediately proceeded there. What conversation took place when they met the manager is not known, but under orders of the Nanking authorities they were required to stay there for the time being pending subsequent investigation in connection with the Shanghai opium case. Several Chinese officers of the steamer have been arrested by the Government troops.

LATER.
Two British officers of the steamer have been conveyed under guard to the British Consulate at Nanking for trial after a short investigation at the head office of the Company.

SHANGHAI POLICE COMMISSIONER.
(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
The Chinese Lawyers' Association, the Chinese Merchants' Association and other Chinese public bodies at Shanghai have jointly petitioned Marshal Chiang Kai Shek for the immediate withdrawal of his order to dismiss the Shanghai Police Commissioner who, they plead, is quite innocent in regard to the huge consignment of illegal opium, but the decision as to whether he is really involved in the conspiracy must await judicial investigation.

TRAM AND BUS STRIKE.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
1,300 tram and bus employees in the French Concession struck this morning, demanding wage increases. The stoppage is expected also to affect the water supply and the electric supply, which is under the same management as the tramways.

DISORDERS IN MELBOURNE.

BOMB WITH BURNING FUSE.

DESPERATE MEN IN MOTOR CAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Dec. 3rd.
Eight men have been arrested in connection with a bomb explosion in a Greek club in which fifteen were injured. The men were released on bail despite strong protests by the police.

Two of those arrested were in a motor car, and carrying a bomb the fuse of which was burning ready for throwing.

SAFEGUARD FOR DRESS GOODS.

TRADE UNION SUPPORT.
[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 3rd.
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Unions in the wool and textile trade, held at Bradford, has decided to support another application by the employers under the Safeguarding of Industries Act for the safeguarding of dress goods. The Trade Unions opposed the previous application which was made in 1925.

NANKING'S NEW LOAN.
(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
With a view to realising the construction schemes drawn up by the Nationalist Government, coupled with the necessity of re-arranging all foreign loan services, the Nanking Financial Ministry is contemplating the flotation of a huge loan amounting to \$20,000,000 on the security of the tobacco revenues throughout the country. As soon as the scheme is completed it will be referred to the Political Council for approval.

MONGOL LANGUAGE PROBLEM.
(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
A Mongolian delegation has interviewed Dr. Wang Chung Hui, President of the Judicial Council, and suggested to him that the Judiciary in Mongolia should adopt the jury system in view of the fact that the Mongolian judicial authorities, in compliance with the order of the Central Government, had adopted the Mandarin language for use in all proceedings, and the Mongolians did not understand Mandarin. They urged that the only means to remove the difficulty was the adoption of the jury system. Dr. Wang has promised to consider this matter and, when other Mongolian delegates, who are staying in Peking, have arrived at Nanking, the whole question will be discussed in a special conference.

A FORCED LANDING.
(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
The "Chu Kiang" aeroplane, piloted by Mr. Chen Hsing Yan, left Canton for Foochow, capital of Fukien, last Saturday morning, and on the same evening arrived in the vicinity of Foochow where she met with a slight accident in a forced landing owing to lack of oil. Fortunately Mr. Chen and his companions escaped unharmed. He will continue his flight to Chekiang shortly.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.
[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

On December 2nd H.M.S. *Magnolia* sailed from Amoy for Foochow and Shanghai. H.M.S. *Hermes* arrived at Jesselton from Hong Kong. H.M.S. *Fozzlove* arrived at Weihaiwei from Hong Kong.

STEEL SLEEPERS OR WOOD?

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S EXPERIMENT.

BIG ORDER TO BRITISH FIRM.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 3rd.
An initial order for 70,000 steel sleepers, equalling 5,000 tons of steel, has been placed with a British firm by the Southern Railway, which is the first British company to adopt the steel sleeper in preference to timber.

The supply ordered will enable about 35 miles of selected track to be equipped over a period of two years. The rising price of imported timber sleepers, of which 4,000,000 are used annually on the British railways, is the chief reason for the change, but the Southern Railway is also guided by the desire to help British industries and to experiment.

The new sleepers are already in use in some places abroad, where it is estimated that their life will be about thirty years against twenty years of timber sleepers. In view of these circumstances it is believed that steel may in the end prove more economical.

SHIP BUILDING IN AMERICA.

EFFECT OF JONES-WHITE ACT.

OCEAN GOING VESSELS.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3rd.
The annual report of the United States Shipping Board, which has been submitted to Congress, predicts that much new construction of merchantmen will be undertaken as the result of the recently enacted Jones-White law, which provided for an increase in the construction loan fund, and for the grant of liberal terms for loans and means whereby shipowners might obtain mail-carrying contracts.

In reference to the shipping position generally, the report says that for every ocean-going ship laid down in the United States fifty were laid down in Great Britain, ten in Germany, five in France, five in Italy and four in Japan. The Shipping Board in 1928 sold 67 vessels, aggregating 534,000 tons at a total sale price of \$6,069,000. The report urges a tax exemption on American vessels operating in foreign trade.

RUHR STEEL DISPUTE.
SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Dec. 2nd.
As all concerned in the prolonged Ruhr iron and steel dispute have decided to submit unconditionally to the decision of the Government arbitrator, who as anticipated, is Dr. Goering, the Minister of the Interior, it is expected that work will be resumed immediately.

BALDWIN'S REPLY TO BRITTEN.

KELLOGG DECLINES TO BE INVOLVED.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2nd.
It is understood that Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, has personally communicated to Mr. Kellogg the reply to Mr. Britten, which Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, telegraphed to Sir Esme.

According to the *New York Times* Mr. Kellogg has indicated that he has no intention of being a channel of communication between the two Governments as regards the unauthorized proposal of Mr. Britten.

PUBLIC GAMBLING IN SWITZERLAND.

A SMALL MAJORITY.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERNE, Dec. 2nd.
A referendum covering the whole country has resulted in a victory by a narrow margin for those who desire that gambling be publicly permitted in Kursaal.

BETTER NEWS OF THE KING.

H.M. THE QUEEN'S RELIEF.

OXYGEN GIVEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"His Majesty had a quieter sleep during the day. The infective process continued to diminish and his temperature was 100. Simultaneously, however, there is a decline in the strength of the heart, which causes anxiety."

The increased apprehension of the public with regard to the King's condition was clearly shown by the size of the crowd which assembled in front of Buckingham Palace awaiting the posting of the evening bulletin.

The crowd was of many thousands, and it surrounded the whole of the Palace railings.

When the evening bulletin, given above, was posted, the queue which had been formed stretched right round the side of the Palace into Buckingham Palace Road, while a double line of motor cars were parked in Constitutional Hill.

A constant stream of private cars and taxicabs arrived outside the Palace and paused for a moment while the occupants enquired the latest news.

A SLIGHT GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

A bulletin issued at 10.30 a.m. states that the King had three hours' quieter sleep since the last bulletin was issued. His temperature is 99.8, and there is a slight improvement in the general condition.

The morning's bulletin is a great relief after the anxieties of the night. The doctors were only half an hour with the King before issuing the report, but Sir Stanley Hewitt was in touch with the Palace throughout the night.

When the reassuring news was known there was an appreciable lessening of the atmosphere of strain prevailing in the Palace. The Queen, who was the first to receive the doctor's report, was greatly pleased with the improvement.

It is understood that a small quantity of oxygen was administered to His Majesty as a tonic during the night. It is authoritatively pointed out at the Palace that this is not to be regarded as an alarming feature, the administration of small quantities of oxygen in such cases being a very common practice.

It should be recalled that on Friday the doctors then pointed out that the time of the possible exacerbation of infection had not then passed.

Extra Bulletin.

An extra bulletin issued ten minutes after midnight states: "The King has had some sleep during the last three hours. A further consultation confirms the opinion expressed in the last bulletin and despite the improvement in the lung, anxiety concerning the strength of the heart persists."

The bulletin is signed by Sir Stanley Hewitt, Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University and Physician Extraordinary to the King and Dr. Lionel Whitby, of the Hantsdown Institute of Pathology Middlesex Hospital.

Doctors' Anxious Vigil.

Reuter understands that, as far as it is humanly possible to say, there is no valid reason why there should be any change in the King's condition in the next twelve hours.

The doctors, who left the Palace at 9.30 o'clock last night returned at 10.30 p.m. and were still in the Palace early this morning.

Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewitt finally left the Palace in taxicabs at 3.30 a.m. The other doctors had left previously. It is understood that no change was expected in the King's condition for the next few hours.

It is understood that after a consultation, which preceded the issue of the midnight bulletin, a report was telephoned to members of the Cabinet.

An official of the Royal Household early this morning described the situation as being very anxious.

A large crowd which gathered outside the Palace and were formed into a queue by the police, filed past the notice board and read the midnight bulletin, which was posted at 12.50 this morning.

(Continued on next column).

GERMANS ARRESTED BY FRENCH.

CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

THEFTS OF MILITARY PLANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOGNE, Dec. 2nd.
Excitement still prevails over the arrest of a number of leading German officials for alleged espionage in the Occupied Territory. The French authorities have carried out further raids and arrests on investigation of the plot, but it is reported that three of the officials arrested in the first place have now been released.

The men still in custody include a former Major in the German army, named Kratz, now an inspector in the Mainz German State Property Bureau, and several German workmen formerly employed in the French army.

A man named Frisch, who, it is alleged acted as secret agent outside the Occupied Area, has also been placed under arrest.

Kratz is accused of attempting to obtain military documents and plans, which were to have been passed on to secret agents such as Frisch, by the bribery of German civilians employed in the French army, or residing in houses where French officers are billeted.

It is stated that the arrests are a sequel to a series of burglaries of officers' houses in the absence of the occupants.

GUARANTEE OF U.S. GOOD WILL.

HOOVER ON DEMOCRACY.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GUAYAGUIL, Dec. 2nd.

The festivities in honour of Mr. Herbert Hoover, the President-Elect, were brought to a climax at a great banquet given by President Ayora.

Mr. Hoover, in the course of a speech, said that the democracy of the United States was a guarantee of its good will and that it could not be imperialistic.

He expressed the hope that his tour would strengthen the mutual respect and esteem of sister republics in the Western hemisphere.

Subsequently, fifty British residents in Ecuador met Mr. Hoover at a reception at the United States Consulate.

COMMANDER BYRD'S EXPEDITION.

SHIPS LEAVE DUNEDIN.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WELLINGTON, Dec. 2nd.
Two ships of Commander Byrd's Antarctic Expedition, the *Ellenor* and the *City of New York*, left Dunedin, N.Z., for the Bay of Whales to-day.

Commander Byrd has arranged a rendezvous in the Ross Sea with the big whaler *C. J. Larsen* which will tow the *City of New York* through the pack-ice.

The Princess Return.

The Princess of Wales, quietly embarked on H.M.S. *Enterprise* at Dar-es-Salaam at 10.30 a.m. this morning without any special ceremony, the cruiser at once steaming out on her way to Suez. The Princess is almost certain to follow his plan of entraining at Suez for Alexandria and of picking up another cruiser there.

It is learned that communication has been established with the Duke of Gloucester, who has intimated that he will return home with all speed.

The Duke left Broken Hill at once for Sakania in Belgian Congo, where arrangements had been made for him to travel south by special train, and he left, says a message from Livingstone, Rhodesia, soon afterwards. The Duke is expected to arrive at Victoria Falls on Tuesday, from which place the South African Government has made all necessary arrangements to enable him to rush to the coast.

Tentatively, it has been decided to put facilities at his disposal which will enable him to reach Capetown in time to catch the mail steamer *Balmoral Castle* which leaves for England on December 7th.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN CHILE.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

ESCAPES FROM TOTTERING BUILDINGS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2nd.
The completeness of the disaster in Chile in the area affected by the earthquake is shown by a message from Santiago de Chile stating that over a hundred are dead in the town of Talca alone, which has been practically wiped out.

It is estimated that the death-roll numbers between 180 and 190, and that those injured number between 300 and 500.

Numbers are known to be buried in the ruins of buildings in Port Constitucion, which has suffered severely. The inhabitants of many other towns and villages, warned by the first shock, escaped in the nick of time from the tottering buildings, and camped in the open while their homes were destroyed.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the affected area, and the troops have taken over the distribution of food supplies which are to be rationed.

Considerable damage is reported from all over the country.

Sleeping in Tents.

Port Constitucion was badly damaged, and the inhabitants are sleeping in tents. Only 10 per cent. of the houses in Talca are habitable, and damaged buildings are being demolished to avoid the danger of collapse.

Further intermittent shocks of lesser intensity were felt during the week-end in the affected area.

MONKEY MEAT FOR BAIT.

FISHING FOR CROCODILES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SANDAKAN, Borneo.

Trout fishermen of the world may find a new and livelier form of sport if they care to come here. Lured by promise of substantial Government reward, the natives have gone a fishing for crocodiles. They use a big steel hook baited with monkey meat, and once their prey has "struck," they "play the fish" until it tires in a mere matter of two hours or so, and then finish it off with spears.

But that is the simplest and safest form of the sport. Visitors desiring to experience the joys of crocodile catching in its North degree, must provide themselves with a lamp, a spear, a boat, and a dark night.

Then one fares downstream in the treacherous native craft, lighted lamp high upheld in one hand and spear poised in the other. The crocodiles come up, attracted by the light, and are treated to a dose of cold steel. If the boat tips over before the crocodile has expired, it's just too bad for the lampholder.

Probably one of the most ghastly photographs on earth is on display here. It shows a group of people asporting a forearm, part of a leg, and other fragments of humanity taken from the stomach of a crocodile after the finish of a fishing-party which did not proceed wholly on schedule.

Crocodile heads are paid for by the Magistrate at the rate of £1 per inch, measured from nose to neck. They are of no value except as proof that their owner is no longer a menace, and are destroyed after being measured.

(United Press.)

WILD MAN OF MOUNTAINS.

SEMI-STARVED AMERICAN IN KANSU.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3rd.
A strange-looking white man, claiming to be an American, was recently found by the Chinese authorities hiding in the mountains of Kansu province, hundreds of miles removed from the nearest foreigner.

Natives declared the man had lived the life of a hermit in the mountains for nearly 14 years. The man was unable to speak and was in a semi-starved condition. He appears to be about 40 years old. He was taken to Nanking by Father Haezel, a missionary, and given medical treatment, after which he partly recovered his speech.

The hermit insisted that he is an American and was questioned concerning that country. He stated Woodrow Wilson was president of the United States, expressed ignorance of the world war and was unable to tell how he came to be in China or in Kansu province.

One word which he constantly uttered puzzled the authorities. "It was a word sounding like 'Atie.' Father Haezel declared that near the man's hiding place in the lonely mountains was found a grave. A small wooden cross on the grave bore a single name—'Katie.'"

Some of the older natives of Kansu claim to remember a white man and woman being seen in that province many years ago. The man, who had a knowledge of Chinese, declared he was prospecting for gold in the mountains. They disappeared one day from Ling-fu, a small village, and were seen no more. (United Press.)

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

JAPANESE ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONIES.

TATTERED COLOURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, December 2nd.

In celebration of the completion of the Enthronement Ceremonies, 35,000 troops, drawn from every arm and unit of the Japanese army, passed in review before the Emperor this morning. The whole of the Imperial Guards Division and the First Division were present, while the other divisions were represented by selected detachments.

The scene of the review was the Yoyogi Parade Ground, a wide open expanse of sandy common land lying on the outskirts of the city. There, at an early hour, the troops began to assemble in their allotted places, clad not in the brilliant, flashing full dress uniforms such as are worn on similar ceremonial occasions by the British Army, but in business-like khaki service kit. Only amongst the privileged spectators—the foreign naval and military attaches, the diplomats, and high officials of the Japanese Army and Navy who were not actually participating in the review—was a splash of bright colour to be seen. Even the Emperor himself, his immediate staff, and Marshal Prince Kanin, the Commander of the Review, were in plain khaki uniform.

The Royal Salute.

The arrival of His Imperial Majesty was heralded by a salute of 101 guns and by buglers sounding the royal salute, while simultaneously the grand swelling strains of "Kimi Ga Yo," the Japanese National Anthem, arose from the band of the Imperial Guards Division.

Mounting his charger, the Emperor, accompanied by a number of the leading figures in the Japanese Army on horseback and followed by the Military Attachés of the foreign Powers in their brilliant full-dress uniforms, set off to inspect the troops drawn up by regiments and battalions around the wide parade ground. Slowly the Imperial cavalcade proceeded on its way and each regiment in turn, as the Emperor approached it, stood smartly to attention and presented colours, while the regimental buglers sounded the royal salute.

The inspection completed, the Emperor and his staff took up their position at the saluting base. Then followed the march past, all the infantry of the seventeen divisions represented passing first, after which came the engineers, tanks, armoured cars, mechanised artillery, and finally horse-drawn artillery, followed by cavalry, while overhead squadron after squadron of aircraft passed, flying in formation.

The Infantry.

In the Japanese Army, pride of place is always given to the infantry, and nothing in the review was more impressive than the colour parties which preceded each infantry regiment. To anyone seeing these small groups for the first time, the impression left by their many, the impression left by the colours in most instances are barely recognisable, as such. In the majority of cases they consist of nothing more than a purple cord trailing from a pole; for, unlike the colours carried by the troops of most western armies, they are not replaced from time to time by new emblems. These fluttering cords are, in fact, all that remain of the tattered colours-carried into action in past wars, and the more they have been shot away the more highly are they prized by their possessors.

Following each colour party came the regimental buglers, then the battalion commanders and staff, leading the companies under their command, while at the rear of each battalion came the heavy Machine Guns, strapped to pack ponies. Battalion after battalion, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade of infantry passed the saluting base in this way, whilst after them came the engineers.

Tanks And Guns.

Then followed tanks, armoured cars and the artillery—mountain guns, howitzers, "heavies" and field-guns—and after a sufficient interval had elapsed to enable all these to get well clear, line after line of cavalry swept past at the trot.

For 35,000 troops to pass by in review, it takes much time, and nearly one hour and a half were required before the whole of this great force had passed the saluting base.

At last the review came to an end. Once more the bugles blared forth the royal salute, and the stirring strains of the "Kimi Ga Yo" were played by the band of the Imperial Guards Division, as the Emperor, accompanied by his staff, left the parade ground. Quickly the vast concourse of spectators began to disperse, followed soon after by the troops, and the Grand Enthronement Review was over.

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

Last week-end was to some extent a lull between the storms of the championship, for as a result of Murray's return home there was no tie among the qualifiers, and consequently no play-off was needed on Sunday. There was, however, a last chance for someone to qualify for this year's Captain's Cup, and Shewan took advantage of the opportunity to put in an excellent card of 74. He is obviously in very fine form just at present—a record-breaking 70 ten days ago and now this 74 on a course on which good scoring is far from easy, and he is certainly very strongly in the running for the Championship. The greens seem to get rather more difficult every week, and now, though by taking care one can still lay the approach putt dead, it is on some greens horribly difficult not to take two more shots to bury it. Under the circumstances one can only pray for the most unlikely blessing of rain upon the course before next week end, and failing that, hope that one's opponent takes three putts rather more frequently than one does oneself.

The lot of the few fortunate men who are holding out in these days consistently in an average of two or under would be very sweet if it were not for that totally illogical feeling that a match won completely on the greens is a match only half won. There is very little question of positive luck in the putting nowadays and most of the breaks would have to be reckoned as bad luck, if one allows the expression more than once in about three rounds. However the approach putts can be laid dead, and must be if one is not going to build up a massive score on the greens, for the little ones have to be struck very gently and nothing will stop them hopping about all over the place.

The Old Course, stretched more or less to its full length and with fast fairways, is excellent good fun at present, and certainly the few extra yards make a very great difference. The more one plays it the more one realises what an admirable improvement the new back tee at Sandy's Pulpit is. It now needs a really first class shot to find the middle of the green, for now balls travel less ferociously up the final slope and almost always take a turn to left or right unless they are very truly hit. Plenty of players have managed to be pin high on the left, or pin high on the right, but there are not very many so far who have been pin high on the pin and to get a 3 from left or right of the green needs very accurate pitching and putting. Except for the really big hitters it is quite a long way up to that green and unless one is right up on top the bottom of the pin is not visible and it is a very good or a very lucky pitch that goes dead. A 4 should be, I do not say is, still a comparatively easy figure to get, but a 3 has now become fiendishly difficult.

There should not be any important matches in the first round of the Championship unless any of the first choices go and get themselves beaten. The most interesting match should be that between MacDonald and Andrews in the morning, but the winner will find Shewan terribly difficult to beat in the afternoon. In the afternoon there should also be a fine match between Stewart and Ferguson, which Stewart will probably but by no means necessarily win.

Morton rather dominates the top half of the draw and certainly ought to beat de Rome in the second round. Walker, I think, will just get away from Lissman in the morning, while in the first match I can do no more than extend the very best wishes for the success of Mr. "Back Spin's" selection.

The first round of the Governor's Shield has now been completed, and the sixteen remaining couples are given just over a fortnight, until December 18th, to play the next round. Certainly one of the most exciting finishes was that of the match in which Perry and Mayes scored a success for the B.A.T. against the Hong Kong Bank at the 22nd hole. The 18th hole was a beauty, halved in about 7 and all sorts of curious things happened to both pairs, but B.A.T. made one of their wins at the next. Jardine Matheson, with Stewart and Leano, had a very comfortable win in the first round and are certainly a strong pair, while Shewan and Redmond for the University will take a lot of beating. It would not be very surprising if these two couples met in the final.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP, DECEMBER 1st AND 2nd—FANLING.

1. W. Shewan 74 (Scratch) qualified.
Other scores:
R. K. Hepburn... 85-10-75
J. L. Sheehar... 83-9-76
P. Tod... 82-10-77
N. K. Littlejohn... 81-13-78
T. G. Bennett... 80-8-78
Thirty-seven entries.
Optional Pool cancelled.

YACHTING.

YESTERDAY'S LADIES' RACE.

The second Ladies' Championship yacht race was sailed yesterday afternoon when the course was 1. Channel Rocks (P); 2. Kowloon Rock (P); 3. Mark on Line (P); 4. Channel Rock (S); a distance of 7.4 miles.

The race for the Handicap class started at 3 p.m. and for the "I" and "G" class five minutes later. The results were as follows:

TIME.	Finish	Corrected
Diana	4.18.51	4.15.37
Colleen	4.18.25	4.10.29
Rolla	4.18.49	4.15.49
La Linda	4.14.13	4.10.31
Dorothy	4.18.27	4.11.31
"I" and "G" Classes		
Start at 3.05 p.m.		
Daphne	4.31.06	4.31.06
Ailsa	4.36.29	4.36.29
Pierette	4.34.32	4.31.27
Joan	4.35.00	4.29.36
Why Wonder	4.35.31	4.32.41
Wings	4.30.08	4.27.40
Bluenose	4.37.11	4.34.43
Bonjum	4.29.51	4.27.23
Speedwell	4.29.41	4.27.13
Zephyr	4.37.12	4.31.39
Lola	4.36.21	4.28.39

HOCKEY.

Y.M.C.A. v. K.O.S.B. II.

The following will represent the Y.M.C.A. 1st XI. v. the K.O.S.B. II at King's Park to-day, at 5.00 p.m.
D. Harvey, A. Yorke, A. C. Jefferys, A. J. May, F. W. Allen, E. O. Morphy, F. Munn, V. Petherick, F. R. Ashton, R. Murray, T. J. Price. Reserves: W. H. Smith and V. M. Hast.

MACAO v. RECREIO.

A hockey match was played between the Club de Recreio and the Macao Hockey Club on Sunday, at Macao.

The game started at a very fast pace which was maintained throughout. Recreio scored within the first five minutes, but Macao attacked strongly and equalized just before half time, the teams crossing over at the interval with a score of 1/1.

The second half was hotly contested and seven goals were scored, of which Macao claimed four and Recreio three, the game resulting in a victory for the Macao Hockey Club by the odd goal in nine.

TOC H AND UNITARIAN PADRES.

"COOL" APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Writing on behalf of the Council of the General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, Mr. Ronald Bartram states that the President of the body has received a copy of the appeal of Toe H for contributions to its Endowment Fund, "and it will not receive a more sympathetic reading from any body of Christians than it will receive from the members of the Assembly."

Mr. Bartram adds: "It is, at the same time, very interesting to read the part of the manifesto that defines the extent of the Society's inclusiveness. The appeal announces that 'it (Toe H) is definitely Christian in outlook because it believes that the teaching of Christ and the Christ-like life are the best sources of inspiration in the life of the nation, but beyond that it may and does number among its chaplains and laymen members of all Christian denominations.' The first part of this is an excellent definition of Christianity, including Unitarian Christianity."

"We now ask the authorities of Toe H to apply their decision to the case of the Unitarian padres, who have found that the definition noted has not been so far sufficient authoritative to include them as padres in this brotherhood of earnest Christians."

"In fact Unitarian padres have been deprived of that position because of their belief; and not only is the last part of the above statement a misstatement, but it is distinctly cool on the part of the Toe H authorities to send the appeal to one who is at the moment head of the Unitarian body."

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA'S BAD LUCK.

GREGORY AND KELLEWAY ABSENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRISBANE, Dec. 3rd.

There was a crowd of 10,000 present when Australia resumed her innings in hot weather on a fast wicket. As a result of Saturday's play, Australia had lost 4 good wickets and was still 477 runs behind England's first innings total. To-day's play opened in an atmosphere of depression, for Gregory has broken down with knee trouble and will take no further part in the match, while Kelleway is in bed with ptomaine poisoning.

Hendry and Ryder, the overnight not outs, raised the score to 71 before Hendry got in front of a straight one. Bradman appeared to be well set and was playing confidently and stylishly when he was out lb.w. to Tate and Oldfield suffered the same fate only 4 runs later. Ryder, who played a plucky innings, was dismissed with the score at 116. The innings, which lasted in all 140 minutes, closed for 123, 389 runs behind the M.C.C. total. Larwood took the wonderful bowling figures of 6 for 32.

Second Innings.
Chapman, in order to take full advantage of the wicket and to rest his bowlers, declined the option of making Australia follow on. Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened the English innings and raised the score to 23, at which point Hobbs was out lb.w. to Grimmett, the seventh batsman to be out in this manner in the course of the match. Mead then joined Sutcliffe and the total was raised to 66, when Sutcliffe was caught off Ironmonger for 32. Mead and Hammond brought the total up to 103 when rain began to fall, and stumps were drawn for the day.

Scores:

M.C.C.—1st Innings.

Hobbs, run out	49
Sutcliffe, c Ponsford, b	
Gregory	33
Mead, lb.w., b Grimmett	3
Hammond, c Woodfull, b	
Gregory	44
D. R. Jardine, c Woodfull, b	
Ironmonger	35
Hendren, c Ponsford, b	
Ironmonger	109
A. F. F. Chapman, c Kelleway, b Gregory	50
Tate, c Ryder, b Grimmett	28
Larwood, lb.w., b Hendry	70
J. C. White, lb.w. b Grimmett	14
G. Duckworth, not out	5
Extras	13
Total	521

Fall of the wickets:

1/85; 2/25; 3/108; 4/161; 5/217; 6/291; 7/319; 8/443; 9/485; 10/521.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.
Gregory	142	3
Grimmett	167	3
Ironmonger	79	2
Hendry		1

Australia—1st Innings.

W. M. Woodfull, c Chapman, b Larwood	0
W. H. Ponsford, b Larwood	2
A. F. Kippax, c and b Tate	16
H. L. Hendry, lb.w. b Larwood	30
C. Kelleway, b Larwood	8
J. S. Ryder, c Jardine, b Larwood	33
D. Bradman, lb.w. b Tate	18
W. A. Oldfield, lb.w. b	
Tate	2
C. V. Grimmett, not out	7
H. Ironmonger, b Larwood	4
J. M. Gregory, absent	0
Extras	2
Total	122

Fall of the wickets:

1/0; 2/7; 3/24; 4/40; 5/71; 6/101; 7/105; 8/116; 9/122.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.

Larwood	14.4	4	32	3
Tate	21	6	50	6

M.C.C.—2nd Innings.

Hobbs, lb.w. b Grimmett	11
Sutcliffe, c sub. b Ironmonger	32
Mead, not out	40
Hammond, not out	19
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wks.)	103

Fall of the wickets:

1/25; 2/69.

WOMAN'S SWIMMING TRUMPH.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2nd.

Miss Martha Nordlunda today completed the 300 Metres Free Style in 2 minutes, 39 4/5 seconds, which is a new world record.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEMPLES.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION BY SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY.

FANATICISM IN THE NORTH.

The Greater Shanghai Municipality will not interfere with local temples unless they are unused and absolutely useless, a representative of the North-China Daily News was informed by a secretary of General Chang Ting Fan, the Mayor.

The official informant stated, in reply to questions, that up to the present, no orders had been received from the Nanking Government to transform public buildings into schools and colleges and he thought that such an order would not be made.

"The Municipality of Greater Shanghai will, however, require the registration of all temples, etc., and will take steps against monks and nuns, who are making a nuisance of themselves by going from door to door and asking for subscriptions. We propose doing this to restrict the activities of idle persons such as these. There will be no confiscation of any public property, but we shall take steps to control it. Up to the present, we have only taken over one temple, the Wen Miao, inside the Chinese City, which we have transformed into a public library for residents of the city. We shall have another library and propose to make use of the grounds allotted as a memorial to the late Mr. Sung Chiao Jen (former Minister of Education, who was assassinated in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station in 1914) for this purpose. Other than that, we do not propose to confiscate or take over any public properties."

Different Story in Peking.
In this connection, it is of interest to note that, in accordance with instructions from Nanking, the Peking Political Council have ordered the confiscation of all public properties, temples, monasteries and nunneries and forbidden the worship of Buddha. They say, however, that individuals may do as they please in the matter of worship.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education is reported to have ordered the transformation of all such buildings, referred to in the preceding paragraph, as well as ancestral temples, into schools and colleges.

On the other hand, a large temple is to be constructed in Peking, according to a Chinese Press telegram, in memory of the soldiers who fell during the anti-Northern expedition.

Pernicious Young Fanatics.

Another message from Peking states that Buddhist and Taoist idols are being smashed by ardent young Nationalists in many cities of China, according to verified reports reaching Peking. Convinced that superstitious worship of idols is holding back China's progress, bands of young men are going from one temple to another, hurling the wooden and stone images to the ground and breaking them into pieces.

The same story comes from a score of cities. The young men meet together, decide that they cannot educate the people to abandon their idols except after many years, and resolve upon immediate action to convince them the idols are powerless.

Having gathered a sufficient group, they hurry to the temples, and in spite of the protests of priests and terrified worshippers, throw the idols off the niches upon which they have stood for centuries, and carry the broken fragments into the centre of the city, where they are consumed in a great bonfire.

Afraid Of Their Own Acts.

In some cases, the young men have become terrified themselves after starting upon the work, unable to rid themselves of the idea that the idols have the power of vengeance. But in every case the bolder spirits have prevailed, and the work has been continued until the end.

The older women are especially frightened by this action, and are blaming any subsequent misfortunes in the city upon the destruction of the idols. Dozens of temples have been closed, and the priests forbidden to perform any more ceremonies.



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TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS.

PITEOUS SCENES WITNESSED ON EDGE OF FAMINE BELT.

Child markets have made their appearance at a number of stations on the Peking-Taiyuan-Pootouchen railway, according to information received by the North China Standard. The stations concerned are located at Shashien, Pikechi and Charsuchi, all of which are in the famine belt.

Girls under 10 are sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20. Those who are older, say 15 or 16, command a better price and are sometimes disposed of at \$50. There have been many moving scenes when parents handed over their children to their buyers after a deal had been concluded. The district authorities so far have taken no steps to stop this traffic in human beings, apparently believing that this is one of the means to relieve the serious famine situation.

SIR HALL CAINE'S BREAK-DOWN.

FAMOUS NOVELIST'S LOSS OF MEMORY.

LONDON, Nov. 7th.
Sir Hall Caine has been ordered abroad forthwith by his physician, Sir Thomas Horder. He is suffering from a form of nervous prostration which renders him liable to occasional lapse of memory.

Arrangements had been made in the Isle of Man to present the eminent novelist with the freedom of the island. He had been informed that the presentation could be made on any day in this month which might be convenient to him.

Postponement.

Sir Hall Caine has been obliged to ask that the ceremony shall be postponed. He would naturally be expected to make a speech at the presentation, and the nature of his illness renders this impossible for the present.

He was obliged to cancel for this reason an appointment to speak at the recent League of Nations meeting in the Albert Hall.

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Pres. Cleveland... Dec. 4th, 8 p.m.
Pres. Madison... Dec. 8th, 8 p.m.
Pres. Pierce... Dec. 18th, 8 p.m.

Pres. Jackson... Dec. 22nd, 8 p.m.
Pres. Taft... Jan. 1st, 8 p.m.
Pres. McKinley... Jan. 5th, 8 p.m.

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Dec. 3rd.			
	Previous (On Date)	at 2 p.m.	On Date
Barometer...	31.00	30.03	29.98
Temperature...	73	69	71
Humidity...	73	82	71
Wind...	F	E	E
Direction...	3	3	3
Force...	3	3	3
Weather...	C	H	C
Rain...	0.0	0.0	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature...	2nd 17		
Lowest open-air Temperature...	3rd 66		
E-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.			

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 4th to 10th, 1928.			
HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Date of Month.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	4	1 36	6 43
Wed.	5	3 36	6 10
Thurs.	6	5 36	5 47
Fri.	7	7 36	5 24
Sat.	8	9 36	5 01
Sun.	9	11 36	4 38
Mon.	10	1 36	4 15

TRIAL OF CHRIST.

JEWISH DOUBTS OF GOSPEL ACCURACY.

FLEET STREET.

A Jewish view of "The Trial of Christ" was presented in an address by Rabbi Dr. Mattack at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road, at the close of the morning service. Jews, he said, had even a greater interest than Christians in desiring to know more historic details about the trial. The record of the trial as given in the Gospels, or some of them, was one which from beginning to end was full of illegalities.

According to Jewish law the time of the trial—during the night and also during the festival of the Passover—was illegal. Then the place of the trial given in some of the accounts as the High Priest's house was contrary to the law. More important, the whole method of the trial reported from beginning to end was illegal. Jesus, they were told, was finally condemned upon his own confession. When He was asked whether He was the Christ, He answered "Thou sayest," which was the Hebrew equivalent for "yes." But under the Jewish laws no man could be condemned to death merely on his own confession. Those were some of the irregularities.

The question therefore rose: How should they explain those irregularities? There was the possibility that the Jews hated Jesus, so that they were prepared to violate their laws and sweep away all the demands of justice in order to send Him to death. There was also the possibility that the account was not historical and was not accurate. If it was true, then the Jewish leaders and judges of the time were guilty of a judicial murder.

Attitude Of Nicodemus and Joseph. But they had the historically established fact that some thirty years later, when James, the brother of Jesus, who was a bishop of the church in Jerusalem, was persecuted and condemned to death at the instance of the High Priest, the Jewish leaders of the time protested even to Rome, and the High Priest was removed. So there was some reason for suspecting that they would have equally resented the persecution of the Founder of the Church itself.

The code of Jewish law at the time said that a Jewish court which passed a death sentence once in seven years was called murderous, and that statement was amended by a rabbi even to the extent of a death sentence once in 70 years. Further, why did not the two friends of Jesus, Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, prominent, important, and rich Jews, who were present in the Jewish court, say a word in favour of Jesus when He was being tried for his life? The explanation could not be that of cowardice. No wonder, then, that even Christian scholars said that the account in its details was not historically accurate or historically possible. There were also serious discrepancies between the four gospels in their account of the trial on the points of legality mentioned.

A Modern Lawyer's View. Lord Shaw, a learned lawyer and Lord of Appeal, had recently subjected the accounts of the trial to a legal analysis and had come to the conclusion that the Jews were guilty and that Pilate was innocent. He came to that conclusion because he considered Pilate was moved by loyalty to the ethical principles of Roman jurisprudence. But was it likely, he (Dr. Mattack) asked, that the Jewish leaders of the time, who were sticklers for the law even in little things, would violate it in a matter of life and death? Then as for Pilate, they knew that he had mingled the blood of the Galileans with their sacrifices, had slain thousands of Samaritans and plundered their temple. They knew him as a tyrant, cruel and pitiless. It showed how ancient prejudice could fasten on a modern mind and had coloured the whole story of Jesus' life. The charge upon which Jesus was condemned was not that of heresy or blasphemy, but that He claimed to be the Messiah, the Christ, which in the mind of every Jew meant the Son of God and the King of Men. The charge was one of political rebellion. There was no charge, trial, or condemnation on religious grounds. The story had poisoned the relations between Jews and Christians for 1,900 years. They could not ask the Christians to change the Gospels—they were too sacred—but they could ask them to teach the Gospels so as to make clear the historic facts. Historically Jesus belonged to the Jews, theologically to the Christians, but his call for a better world was one in which both Christians and Jews could operate in friendship.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "TRELAWNY."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 2nd DECEMBER, 1928.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd December, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 3rd Dec., 1928. [7002]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM U.S.A.

THE Steamship "SUVERIO"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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THE BANK LTD., General Agents.
Hong Kong, 3rd Dec., 1928. [7063]

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THE Steamship "TALAMBA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 8th December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

A Protest has been noted by the Master against bad weather.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 29th Nov., 1928. [7044]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "TALAMBA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 8th December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "CHENONCEAUX."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 1st DECEMBER, 1928.

FROM MARSEILLES, etc. Also Brought two CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, COGNAC, etc. By S.S. "FORMIGNY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Monday, the 10th December, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 7th December, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESBOS, Agent.
Hong Kong, 1st Dec., 1928. [7049]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "TILAWA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 5th December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 29th Nov., 1928. [7038]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship "BENBUCHANAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 8th December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hong Kong, 29th Nov., 1928. [7043]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

loading on or about

15th December

For

PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER

SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

OTHER SAILINGS:—

SHANGHAI, ETC.

COPENHAGEN, ETC.

M.S. "Siam" ... 15th Dec.

M.S. "Panama" ... 23rd Dec.

M.S. "Danmark" ... 31st Dec.

M.S. "Java" ... 20th Jan.

M.S. "Australia" ... 11th Feb.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

(MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING, Agents.)

Telephone C. 4074.



QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	DALAT, AMOT	In Harbour	5th Dec., 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'RAL, K'LUNG, & AMOT	10th Dec.	14th Dec., 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJILEBOET	DALAT, AMOT	17th Dec.	19th Dec., 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISAROE	S'RAL, K'LUNG, & AMOT	24th Dec.	26th Dec., 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROE	BATAVIA	5th Dec.	8th Dec.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	14th Dec.	17th Dec.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	19th Dec.	22nd Dec.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJITAROEM	5th December, 4 p.m.	8th December
TJILEBOET	19th December, 4 p.m.	22nd December
TJIKINI	2nd January, 4 p.m.	5th January

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

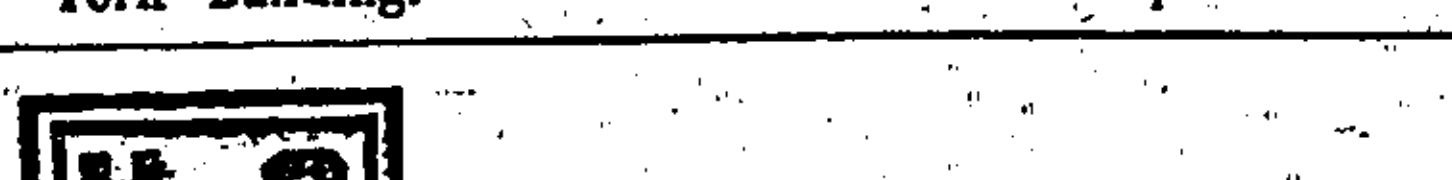
Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building. Telephone C. 1574.



HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 60 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 14th Dec.

S.S. "HAARLAND" ... due here on or about the 21st Dec.

S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" ... due here on or about the 7th Jan.

M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... due here on or about the 20th Jan.

S.S. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 1st Feb.

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 14th Feb.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "BAOHSSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th Dec.

M.V. "DUISBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Dec.

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Jan.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Dec.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEIKANG"	On 5th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH"	On 5th Dec.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGHAI"	On 8th Dec.	Noon
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 8th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 7th Dec.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"KALGAN"	On 9th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"ANHU"	On 9th Dec.	6 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 11th Dec.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KINGHONG"	On 12th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 12th Dec.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 16th Dec.	7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 16th Dec.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KIANGSU"	On 16th Dec.	10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 16th Dec.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 16th Dec.	4 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 35. Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

SHIP	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
CHANGTE	7th December	14th December
TAIPING	4th January, 1929	11th January, 1929
CHANGTE	8th February, 1929	15th February, 1929
TAIPING	8th March, 1929	15th March, 1929

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 35. Agents.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	... Via Suez Canal	27th December
S.S. "EUMAEUS"	... ..	11th January
S.S. "AUTOLYCHOS"	... ..	8th February

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE"	... ..	5th December
M.V. "ROYAL PRINCE"	... ..	31st December

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furprince King's Building. [19]



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 4th Dec.
PORTHOS ... 18th Dec.	ATHOS II ... 18th Dec.
CHERONCEAUX ... 1st Jan., 1929	DARTAGNAN ... 1st Jan., 1929
ATHOS II ... 15th Jan.	SEPHIA ... 15th Jan.
DARTAGNAN ... 25th Jan.	G. MEZINGER ... 25th Jan.
SEPHIA ... 12th Feb.	PAUL LEOAT ... 12th Feb.
G. MEZINGER ... 26th Feb.	ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Feb.
PAUL LEOAT ... 12th Mar.	CHERONCEAUX ... 12th Mar.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 8, Queen's Building.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

December 2nd.

Amoy, British str., 3,450 tons, Capt. C. Patries, from Chin-kiang, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Bay.—A.P.C.
Ganges Maru, Japanese str., 2,737 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Osaka, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
Hsin Foo Sing, Chinese str., 991 tons, Capt. R. Semann, from Saigon, with 1,800 tons of rice, lying at buoy No. C15.—Yuen Seng Fat.
Seang Bee, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. E. M. Cotton, from Amoy, lying at Taikoo Dock.—Sui Kee Co.
Tinhon, British str., 3,164 tons, Capt. G. Andre, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B31.—Bank Line.
Tjilaram, Dutch str., 5,774 tons, Capt. C. J. V. D. Watering, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. A4.—J.C.J.L.

December 3rd.

Ullies, Norwegian str., 1,113 tons, Capt. O. S. Olsen, from Swatow, with 1,400 tons of general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. C17.—Thorsen & Co.
Habro, Norwegian str., 1,027 tons, Capt. H. Haugmura, from Samarinda, with a general cargo, lying at Yau-mat.—Kwong Sang Lung.
Kittawa, British str., 707 tons, Capt. R. D. Cooper, from Samarinda, which port she left on November 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Yau-mat.—Williamson.
Kwongchow, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. J. D. Mills, from Swatow, with 1,600 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. B30.—B. & S.
President Cleveland, American str., 14,123 tons, Capt. Geo. W. Kandler, from San Francisco and way ports, with 1,500 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 4,000 tons for Manila, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

President Lincoln, American str., 14,127 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Manila, which port she left on December 1st, with 292 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 1,555 tons through, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.
Shenoi Maru, Japanese str., 2,122 tons, Capt. S. Ozawa, from Weihaiwei, which port she left on November 27th, with 2,000 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. B23.—M.B.K.
Shinoh Maru, Japanese str., 5,533 tons, Capt. T. Yoshikawa, from Moji, which port she left on November 28th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—O.S.K.
Shogun Maru, Japanese str., 2,061 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Kanton, which port she left on November 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B54.—Y.K.K.
St. Albans, British str., 4,119 tons, Manila, which port she left on November 26th, with 425 tons of frozen and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Scot, Norwegian str., 1,354 tons, Capt. P. J. Stolen, from Hoi-how, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19.—Lee Fat Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the a.s. St. Albans, from Australian ports:—Miss V. Brown, Mrs. F. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Eyston Berg, Mrs. J. R. McGregor, Miss K. Corday, Miss K. Hall, Mrs. T. C. Brown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bower, Mr. E. S. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Conroy, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mr. Joe Yow, Mr. John You, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Rev. F. and Mrs. Worley, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Hung Low and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Passakides and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ng Shea Wah, Mrs. Chan Po Chuen, Miss Chan Yuen Ching, Mr. Chow Woh, Mr. Cheong Yung, Mr. and Mrs. Lim Yung Siak and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Irvine, Mr. C. E. Blondell, Miss E. R. S. Salter.

The following passengers arrived here yesterday from America and Shanghai by the President Cleveland:—Mrs. H. A. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ellis, A. L. Baker, F. V. Behring, H. E. Bowers, Mrs. D. M. Bowers, Mr. W. W. Baer, Mrs. C. M. Bolgane, Hu Shu Chow, F. F. de Cruz, E. de Cruz, A. de Cruz, J. E. de Cruz, Mrs. R. de Cruz, Miss C. de Cruz, F. de Cruz, R. P. de Cruz, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dinsmoor, J. E. Donaldson, A. A. Donaldson, B. R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Evans, J. Gardner, Mrs. C. W. Harlow, Mrs. H. H. G. G. Heninger, Miss M. G. Heninger, Mr. E. V. Homeloyk, Choy H. Hung, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kohl, Lo Kan, K. M. Keeler, W. E. Keeler, Mrs. T. L. Keeler, Miss E. E. O'Connell, P. C. Potter, Miss E. F. A. Salamy, Lam Chik Sheng, Tsung Yu Sze, M. S. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Smith, H. D. Talbot, Chan Kam Tong, Lau Tsang T. S. Williams, Mrs. O. T. Waring, H. S. Yung, Mrs. H. Y. Yung, J. G. Whiteside, D. Wilson, Miss Yang, Mrs. "Geo. Anderson", C. T. Clausen, Mrs. L. Clausen, J. A. Cantrell, D. B. Lenke, Mrs. M. S. Laird, Mrs. G. B. Wentz, Mr. and Mrs. Kam Wai, Miss Chun Sui, Miss Chun Sui Wun, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Applegate, A. V. Mdube, Mrs. C. R. Addens, Mrs. M. Bartholomew, Miss E. P. Bartholomew, A. H. Addens, A. C. Brannum, Mrs. M. L. Bristol, N. Buondini, P. E. Cook, Mary B. Carroll, Miss E. Carroll, Master G. Carroll, K. Carroll, Jessie N. Cartman, G. R. Carter, E. E. Diet, J. D. Davis, D. H. Dutton, E. Fitzgerald, E. A. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Garrott, Mrs. Rose Harris, C. W. Hall, E. J. Harris, Mrs. L. A. Hudgins, Mrs. E. C. Hall, W. S. Hall, A. C. Hall, Tei Tanaka, Mrs. C. J. Jones, R. P. Lyden, B. H. Lyden, Miss E. A. Lyden, M. L. Lavender, Miss M. E. Lavender, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lemond, J. A. Murphy, V. N. Meyer, L. W. Meyer, F. R. Miller, L. B. Meyer, R. E. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. McGinn, Master E. McGinn, Wm. E. McDonough, G. S. McIntosh, F. N. Nevins, Mrs. J. W. Nevins, C. Rubury, N. H. Rothrock, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rice, Mrs. N. Schmuck, Hikosaku Sasahara, J. Schwulst, L. V. Schwulst, D. S. Schwulst, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sutton, C. Santiago, E. M. Schlessor, Mr. O. C. Tracy, A. Thomson, R. E. Warner, T. W. Meyer, Mrs. I. J. Savin.

CLEARANCES.

December 3rd.

Caravelles, for Haiphong.
Ganges Maru, for Singapore.
Habro, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Karpfinger, for Swatow.
Kut Sang, for Moji.
Lee Cheung, for Shanghai.
President Lincoln, for Shanghai.
Shinoh Maru, for Singapore.
St. Albans, for Moji.
Suma Maru, for Table Island.
Tjilaram, for Amoy.
Tomura Maru, for Singapore.
Trelawny, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia left Vancouver for Hong Kong, and Japan ports and Shanghai, on December 1st, and is due here on Thursday, December 6th. She will sail for Manila on December 21st, at 5 p.m.
The R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at Nagasaki on Saturday at 4.30 p.m., left on Sunday at 8 a.m., and was due at Shanghai yesterday (Monday) at 4 p.m.
The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans will leave for Moji, Kobe and Yokohama at 10 a.m. to-day (Tuesday).
The P. & O. s.s. Mantua left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 2nd inst. at 9 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on Friday, the 7th inst., at about 9 a.m.
The m.v. Malayan Prince, from New York, sailed from Shanghai on Sunday morning, and is expected to arrive at Hong Kong this (Tuesday) afternoon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Dodwell & Co.
Remolo, Dec. 6th.
Eastern and Australian Lines.
Arara, January 7th.
Tanda, February 4th.
Java-China-Japan Line.
Tjilaram, to-morrow.
Tjilaram, Dec. 14th.
Tjilaram, Dec. 14th.
Tjilaram, Dec. 17th.
Tjilaram, Dec. 17th.
Messageries Maritimes.
Andre Lebon, to-day.
Portos, to-morrow.
Athos II, December 18th.
Cheronceaux, January 1st.
Dartagnan, January 1st.
Sephia, January 15th.
General Metzinger, Jan. 26th.
Paul Lecoat, February 12th.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Madras Maru, to-morrow.
Peninsular and Oriental.
Jyoti, to-morrow.
Malua, Dec. 7th.
Mantua, Dec. 7th.
Trelawny, December 8th.
Kashmir, Dec. 15th.
Kalyan, Dec. 21st.
Naldera, December 22nd.
Prince Line.
Malayan Prince, to-day.
Royal Packet Nav. Co.
(K.P.M.).
Cremer, Dec. 8th.
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Vankung, to-day.
Delhi, December 19th.
Ueylon, Dec. 24th.
With. Wilhelmisen, Oslo, Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.
Rena, to-morrow.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG" "YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "HANGSANG"	Wed. 5th Dec., at 7 a.m. Sun. 9th Dec., at 7 a.m. Wed. 12th Dec., at 7 a.m. Sun. 16th Dec., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Satur. 15th Dec., at 7 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Satur. 22nd Dec., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG" "HOSANG"	Fri. 7th Dec., at 3 p.m. Fri. 14th Dec., at 3 p.m.
SANDEKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thurs. 13th Dec., at Noon
CANTON	"YATSHING"	Wed. 5th Dec., at 9 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sun. 16th Dec., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [5]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... (via Oran)	12th Dec.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	... (via Oran)	9th Jan. 1929
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... (via Oran)	31st Dec.
Motor Vessel "CARDIGANSHIRE"	... (via Oran)	6th March

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE"	... ..	16th Dec.
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... ..	31st Dec.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	... ..	7th Jan. 1929
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"	... ..	21st Jan.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class	£73.	Intermediate class	£48.
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THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON

Cabin class	£80.
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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Franken"	departure 11th Dec.
Pass. S.S. "COLENZ"	departure 15th Dec.
Freight S.S. "Koenigsberg"	... ..	departure 28th Dec.
Pass. S.S. "PULDA"	... ..	departure 19th Jan.
Freight S.S. "Bismarck"	... ..	departure 21st Jan.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

◀ Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world. ▶

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)

JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:

Cabin class	£75.00.	Intermediate class	£45.00.
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Freight S.S. "Bismarck"	due here 13th Dec.
Pass. S.S. "PULDA"	due here 16th Dec.
Freight S.S. "Main"	due here 28th Dec.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	... ..	due here 19th Jan.
Freight S.S. "Lein"	... ..	due here 21st Jan.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.
3, Charter Road. Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers, Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	... ..	Tuesday, the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	... ..	Friday, the 7th Dec., at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG	... ..	Tuesday, the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

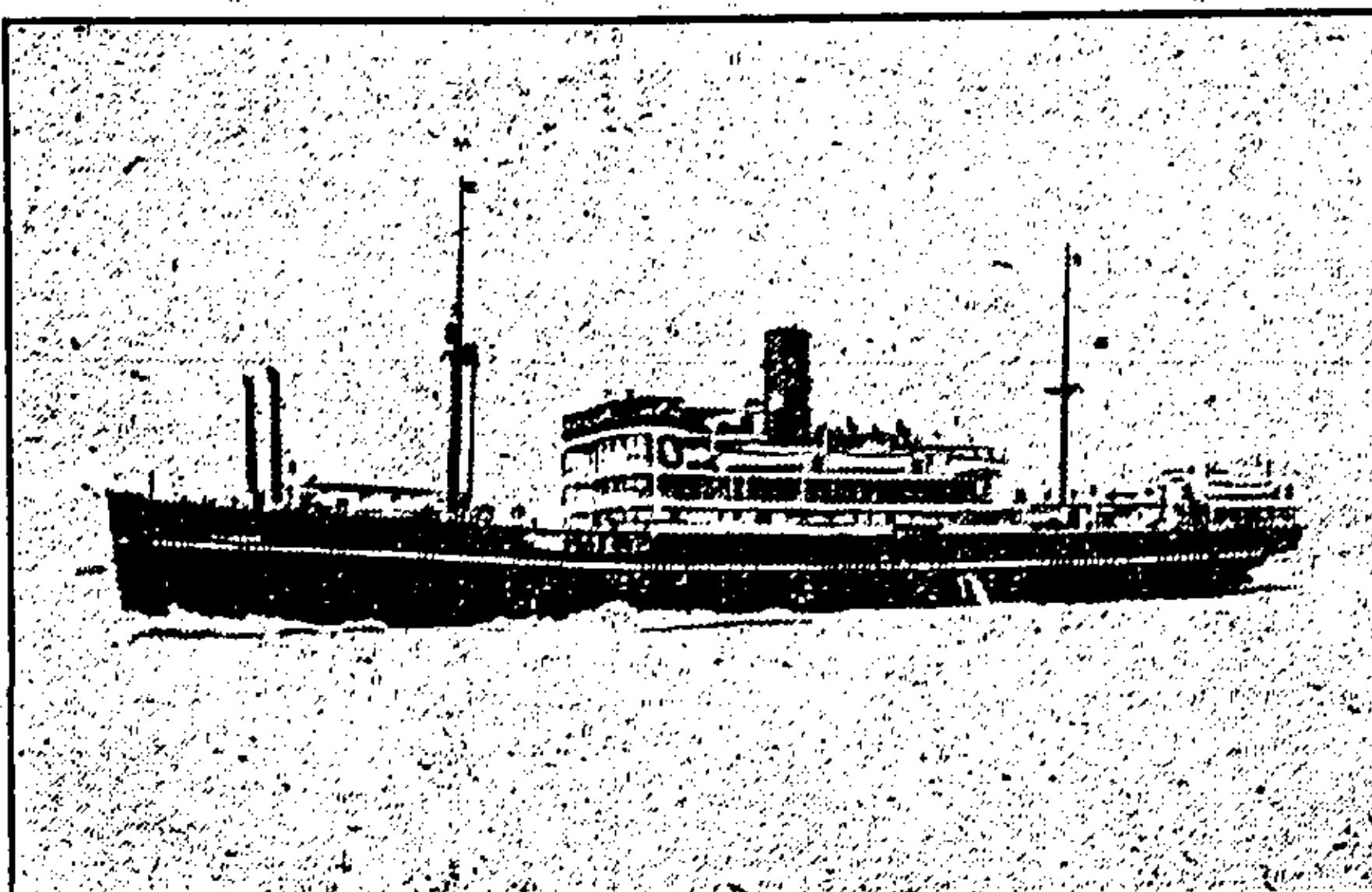
General Managers

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

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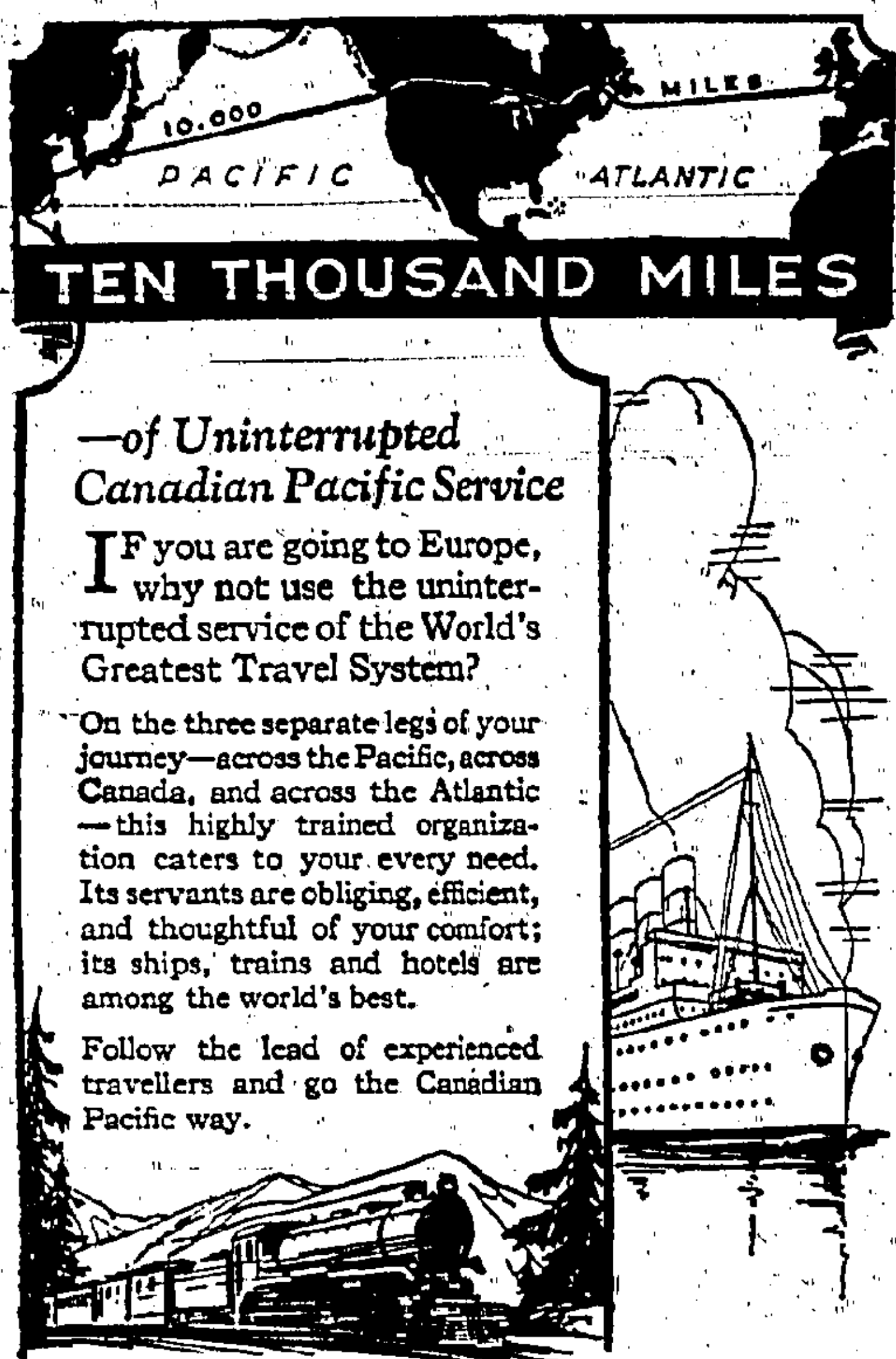


S.S. "CHANGTE"

Passenger and Cargo Vessel, Built and Engineered at Kowloon Docks by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of the AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD. For Australia-Hong Kong Service.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
S.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
DECEMBER 21st, 1928—at 5 P.M.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
\$120, \$110, \$102, \$93, via SAN FRANCISCO,
\$140, \$130, \$122, via JAPAN AND SPITZBERG.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	Tuesday, 11th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	Wednesday, 23rd Jan.
TENYO MARU	Thursday, 24th Dec.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.	
KAMO MARU	Saturday, 15th Dec.
KATORI MARU	Saturday, 29th Dec.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
SADO MARU	Wednesday, 19th Dec.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 23rd Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	
MURORAN MARU	Thursday, 13th Dec.
NAGATO MARU	Friday, 23rd Dec.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
GINGO MARU	Tuesday, 18th Dec.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	
WAKASA MARU	Saturday, 8th Dec.
NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.	
ASTUKA MARU	Wednesday, 12th Dec.
TAKAOKA MARU	Thursday, 27th Dec.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.	
DAKAR MARU	Friday, 21st Dec.
CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
CEYLON MARU	Monday, 10th Dec.
MOBIKA MARU	Sunday, 15th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TOKUSHIMA MARU (omit S'hai)	Friday, 7th Dec.
BENGAL MARU	Saturday, 8th Dec.
KASHIMA MARU	Monday, 10th Dec.

+ Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dep'ts.)

A COMPREHENSIVE AND COM- PLETE REPORT

of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

"HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS,"

with which is incorporated
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TRADE REPORT."

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AGENCIES.

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HONG KONG.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News.
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

GOOD IMPORTS AND VERY
HIGH THROUGH
FREIGHT.

TWENTY ARRIVALS.

The general cargo returns for the
period ending at 9 a.m. yesterday
were again very good. Local im-
ports were well above the average,
while a very high total was shown
for the through freight. Twenty
arrivals and ten departures were
shown of which six arrivals and
four departures were British ves-
sels. Both British imports and
through cargo were high. Sixteen
vessels discharged 18,693 tons of
general merchandise for this port
of which 6,984 tons were contrib-
uted by six British vessels. The two
best returns were from the s.s.
Ganges Maru (Japanese) with 2,394
tons of general cargo from Nagoya
and *Moji*, and the s.s. *Kut Sang*
(British) with 2,420 tons from Cal-
cutta and Singapore.

Through freights were very high,
returning a total of 38,138 tons
from thirteen vessels. Four British
ships carried a heavy total of
15,331 tons. The best carriers were
the s.s. *Suerie* (British) with 6,000
tons of general cargo from Manila,
and the s.s. *Trave* (German) with
6,982 tons from Bremen and Foo-
chow.

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were
as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	4
American	1	0
French	1	0
Dutch	1	0
German	1	1
Norwegian	3	2
Japanese	4	1
Chinese	3	1
Total	20	10

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Haiching (British) arrived from
Fuzhou and Swatow with 350 tons
of general cargo for Hong Kong.
Kwangchow (British) arrived
from Bangkok and Swatow with 420
tons of general cargo for Hong
Kong.

St. Albans (British) arrived from
Melbourne and Manila with 524
tons four, frozen meat and general
cargo for this port and 841 tons of
wool frozen meat and general cargo
for through ports.

Suerie (British) arrived from
Manila with 6,000 tons of general
cargo for Hong Kong and 2,000 tons
of case oil and general cargo for
through ports.

Kut Sang (British) arrived from
Calcutta and Singapore with 2,420
tons of general cargo for this port
and 8,510 tons for through ports.

Triluvany (British) arrived from
Southampton and Singapore with
900 tons of general cargo for this
port and 2,200 tons for through
ports.

President Lincoln (American) ar-
rived from Manila with 292 tons of
hemp cizars and general cargo for
Hong Kong and 1,535 tons for
through ports.

Limchow (French) arrived from
Canton with 80 tons of general
cargo for through ports.

Gjitaroen (Dutch) arrived from
Dairen and Amoy with 7,000 tons
of beans, cement and general cargo
for through ports.

Trave (German) arrived from
Bremen and Fuzhou with 6,982
tons of general cargo for through
ports.

(Continued on next Column).

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Madison, Dec. 7th.
Australian-Oriental Line.
Changte, Dec. 7th.
Taiiping, January 4th.

Bank Line.
City of Lahore, Dec. 10th.
City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.
City of Chester, Dec. 27th.
Leverbank, January 6th.
City of Bedford, Jan. 8th.
City of Peking, January 16th.
City of Baroda, February 1st.

Blue Tunnel Line.
Telemachus, December 6th.
Philoctetes, Dec. 8th.
Dionedi, Dec. 11th.
Tyndareus, December 13th.
Aeneas, Dec. 15th.
Proteus, Dec. 18th.
Glaucus, December 20th.
Hector, Dec. 24th.
Theseus, Dec. 26th.

Achilles, January 6th.
Wingbow, January 8th.
Penthesilea, January 8th.
Talthybius, January 8th.
Lycas, January 10th.
Sarpedon, January 10th.
Enmaus, January 11th.
Automedon, January 16th.
Tydeus, January 20th.
Izon, January 28th.
Dolius, January 31st.
Keemin, January 31st.

Calchas, February 3rd.
Patroclus, February 7th.
Phenias, February 7th.
Autolykus, February 8th.
Demodocus, February 10th.
Hellerophon, February 20th.

Euryades, February 24th.
Troilus, February 24th.
Agamemnon, Mar. 7th.
Antenor, March 7th.

British-India and Apear Line
Takada, December 10th.
Talma, December 12th.
Gazana, December 17th.

Talamba, December 22nd.
Santia, December 28th.
Talawa, January 11th.
Takliwa, January 17th.

Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Russia, Dec. 6th.
Empress of Asia, Dec. 20th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John
Manners & Co., Agents).
Mulaga, Dec. 15th.
Niam, Dec. 15th.

Panama, Dec. 23rd.
Danmark, Dec. 31st.
Java, January 20th.
Australian, February 11th.

Vestland (Norwegian) arrived
from Samarindo with 2,104 tons of
coal for through ports.

Hellis (Norwegian) arrived from
Bangkok and Swatow with 1,402
tons of rice and general cargo for
this port.

Kentjill (Norwegian) arrived
from Chinwangtao with 1,940 tons
of coal for Hong Kong and 1,500
tons for other ports.

Shinnoh Maru (Japanese) arrived
from Nagoya and Moji with 25 tons
safety matches, 170 tons general
cargo for Hong Kong and 3,689
tons for through ports.

Shinn Maru (Japanese) arrived
from Lungchow and Weihaiwei with
2,000 tons of general cargo for this
port.

Toniura Maru (Japanese) ar-
rived from Osaka and Shanghai
with 535 tons of copper ignote and
cotton goods for Hong Kong and
2,070 tons for through ports.

Ganges Maru (Japanese) arrived
from Bagaya and Moji with 2,539
tons of chemicals and general cargo
for Hong Kong and 613 tons for
through ports.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF MOBILE"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th December
"CITY OF LAHORE"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th January
"CITY OF MADRAS"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th February

* Passenger Steamers—Fares to London—1st Class £20; 2nd Class £15.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th December

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICE TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

"LEVERBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th January

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOU" ... 9th December

Loading for Mauritius, Benin, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth),
Mossburg, Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Obinda,
Inhassane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Ngeloh, Ludenda Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND. MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

CEYLON, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
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LAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,318	8th Dec. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, A'werp, B'dam, E'burg
"MALWA"	10,946	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHMIR"	8,985	15th Dec.	Marseilles and London
"NALDERA"	15,088	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,946	5th Jan., 1929	do
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Hull
"MOREA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHGAR"	9,006	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Hull
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	22nd Mar.	Marseilles and London
"PADUA"	9,907	9th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp, B'dam, E'bg
"KHIVA"	9,135	16th Mar.	do
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,946	18th Apr.	B'bay, Mars., & London
"NALDERA"	16,083	25th Apr.	Marseilles and London
"KASHMIR"	9,985	2nd May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MOREA"	10,953	11th May	Marseilles and London
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"RAJPUTANA"	16,683	22nd June	Marseilles & L'don

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Con-
stantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of
the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	12th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,013	21st Dec.	do
"TALMA"	10,000	5th Jan., 1929	do
"SANTIA"	7,754	21st Jan.	do
"TILAWA"	10,000	5th Feb.	do

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd
class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry
a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23th Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharwan
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Feb., 1929	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"TANDA"	6,956	1st Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haino, Oeba,
Kobe, Yokohama, Tientsin, Dairen, and other ports en route as in-
dicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via
Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Dec, 10 a.m.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Dec.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"GAZANA"	9,985	15th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTIA"	7,754	23rd Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MOREA"	10,953	4th Jan., 1929	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	13th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	15th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"PADUA"	9,907	16th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	21st Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
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"TANDA"	6,956	1st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	6th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
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"KHIVEE"	9,114	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NALDERA"	15,088	15th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	9,135	22nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	23rd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	28th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,683	24th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hong Kong must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore
while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Lavatories.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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Loading about
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